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Tower re-Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Munich Terms Appraised Parliaments Vote Yes

"Have a good holiday!" With a wave of his hand, Prime Minister Chamberlain strode from the House of Commons, bound for the trout streams of Scotland. Behind him was a massive voted endorsement of his leadership, and with him went the shouted good wishes of his friends in the House. Thus ended a week which had begun with the words of King George: "The time for anxiety is past."

* * *

This was a week of reappraisal—and of coalescence, for the time being, of the Munich Settlement. It opened with a forum in the British and French Parliaments in which the opposition had its first organized opportunity to appeal the results of Munich to the peoples and to history itself. It closed with the Chamberlain and Daladier administrations in impressive political command of the situation, with the Czech Government perforce being swept further into the Germanic orbit, with Germany swiftly extending its new gains under cover of the general relaxation—and with the peoples of the world thinking. . . .

* * *

Opposition Speaks

The frankness of men confronting the ultimate issue of war and peace characterized the debate. For the opposition:

Clement R. Atlee: "The events the last few days constituted one of the greatest diplomatic defeats this country and France have ever sustained. . . . Czechoslovakia has been betrayed."

Anthony Eden: "Foreign affairs cannot be continued on a basis of stand and deliver. Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliations, and in their turn, more humiliating demands."

Winston Churchill: "The power which burns Christian ethics, which cheers its onward course by barbarous paganism, . which vaunts the spirit of aggression and conquest . . . and uses with brutality the threat of murderous force, that power cannot ever be a trusted friend of British diplomacy. . . . We do not want to be . . . a satellite of the German system of Nazi domination."

Alfred Duff Cooper: "Throughout these days, the Prime Minister has believed in addressing Herr Hitler through the language of sweet reasonableness. I have believed he was more open to the language of the mailed fist."

Léon Blum: "We must not just build more airplanes and increase our armaments. We must rebuild peace which must be indivisible and accepted by all and not dictated by some; and thus prepare the way for disarmament."

Henri de Kerillis: "Germany was not ready for war; we have been outmaneuvered. We have lost everything."

Defense:

Prime Minister Chamberlain: "In my view, the strongest force of all was the unmistakable sense of unanimity among the peoples of the world that war must somehow be averted. . . . I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our paradise in a day. We have only begun to lay the foundations of peace. . . . It is to the winning back of confidence, the gradual removal of hostility between nations until they feel that they can safely discard their weapons one by one . . . that I would wish to devote such time and energy as are left to me."

And then, finally, a significant modification of his now famous "peace for our time" phrase: "I do believe that we may yet secure peace for our time, but I never meant to suggest we could do it by disarming until we could induce other nations to disarm."

Lord Baldwin: "When the Prime Minister took that decision to go to Berchtesgaden there was nothing else on earth he could have done, and I thank God he was able to do it. . . . There is one observation at this moment on the lips of many people—'you have got to fight someday; fight now.' No greater fallacy was ever uttered. War is never inevitable in the distance."

Premier Daladier: "I would have preferred that all interested powers were present (at Munich) . . . but it was necessary to act quickly. Delay could have been fatal. . . . We avoided recourse to war and we without doubt provoked a plebiscite of peace in four countries by the spontaneous warmth of our receptions. . . . What the French people wanted was that the irreparable be averted; and the irreparable was German aggression."

Camille Chautemps: "If peace has been maintained and preserved it is because we have not had recourse to plots of secret diplomacy. We acted in the light of day, under the control of our peoples, and I insist here that the people, all the people, wish peace."

* * *

Votes

These words were addressed to public opinion and to the record of time; the votes which followed, on the other hand, reflected the immediate political situation. For the Chamberlain policies in the British House of Commons, 366 to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Supporters of Plan E Gain Point in Contest

Cambridge group wins Commission ruling that petition is valid; Attack launched on two fronts to compel City Council to transmit appeal to State Secretary by midnight in race against time.

Refusing to accept defeat in their drive for the city manager form of government in Cambridge, sponsors of the new Massachusetts Plan E Law today secured a ruling from the State Ballot Law Commission that their petition was valid and sufficient.

Implemented with this decision, the Plan E forces began a simultaneous attack on two fronts to compel the Cambridge City Council to hold a special meeting and transmit the petitions to the Secretary of State by midnight today.

The first section of this attack was directed toward Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, asking him to call a special meeting of the Council. The second part was in the courts, where a writ of mandamus was sought ordering the Council to meet and transmit the petitions.

Packed with Drama

Today's developments were packed with drama as those favoring Plan E —which provide for election of a city council by the proportional-representation system of voting, the council to employ a qualified city manager to administer the affairs of the community—fought with opponents of the plan. On both sides it was a race against time.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, had ruled the petitions must be in his hands by noon today in order to be printed on the ballot. This considerably complicated matters because under the law 45 days must be given for protests to be filed. This 45-day period expired at 5 p. m. yesterday.

Since the Ballot Law Commission had protests not yet heard before it at that hour last night, the Cambridge City Council, meeting in special session, declined to transmit the petitions.

It was stated last night by Thomas N. McNamara, president of the Cambridge City Council, that a special meeting could not be called until 24 hours notice was given. He refused to give such notice last night and after the Ballot Law Commission's favorable finding on Plan E was given this morning he again said he could not call a meeting in time to transmit the petitions.

However, Secretary of State Cook volunteered to keep his office open until midnight to receive the petition and the Plan E supporters went ahead in extending every effort to have the petitions properly transmitted.

Whether their efforts would succeed was a completely speculative affair this afternoon. It was learned that Mayor Lyons is absent from Cambridge and his office did not know whether he could be reached in time to call an emergency session of the council, if he should decide he wanted to.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School signed the telegram to Mayor Lyons asking for the special session.

In the courts the picture was held by observers to be a bit more promising. The Supreme Judicial Court had been holding up hearing the plea of the Plan E supporters for a writ of mandamus pending the decision of the Ballot Law Commission.

Just as soon as the Commission

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Age-Pension Pledges Mount; How Will Nation Pay the Bill?

Pensions: Political Problem No. 1

Last of Three Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—A prominent Senator who is a household name over the United States recently paused in Washington long enough to see a few friends. He is running for re-election and faces a bitter fight. One of his biggest worries is the Townsend movement.

One of the Senator's opponents is committed to the "$30-every-week" program and is dangling that before the eyes of those over 60 years of age. A second rival backs the original Townsend plan, and promises the hopeful aged of his state $200 a month. The incumbent Senator is being pressed by friends and advisers to enter the old-age pension auction himself with a still more lavish bid for the votes of the old folks.

This tempting path of political expediency is opening before candidates all over the United States, to a degree which few editors and few readers appear to realize. The brutal fact is that in many, and perhaps most instances, politicians have no idea how the money can be raised to support the promised Utopia. They are capitalizing a mass demand for greater social security for their own ends. When W. Lee O'Daniel, running for the Texas Governorship nomination, was asked how he would finance his relatively modest $30 monthly pension promise for all over 65, he merely turned smiling to his "hill-billy" band. Mr. O'Daniel got the nomination.

When Sheridan Downey overwhelmingly beat William G. McAdoo for the Democratic nomination in California last month on a pension issue it settled one thing in Washington; the Federal old-age pension plan would be amended and liberalized.

Not only the pension program but the whole field of social-security laws are going to be revamped. The action is the obvious answer to the ferment of Townsendism and similar drives over the Nation. It will be offered by the Administration in an attempt to meet and counteract more radical schemes.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) Mississippi, intends to offer legislation for doubling the amount of present Federal-state old-age pen-

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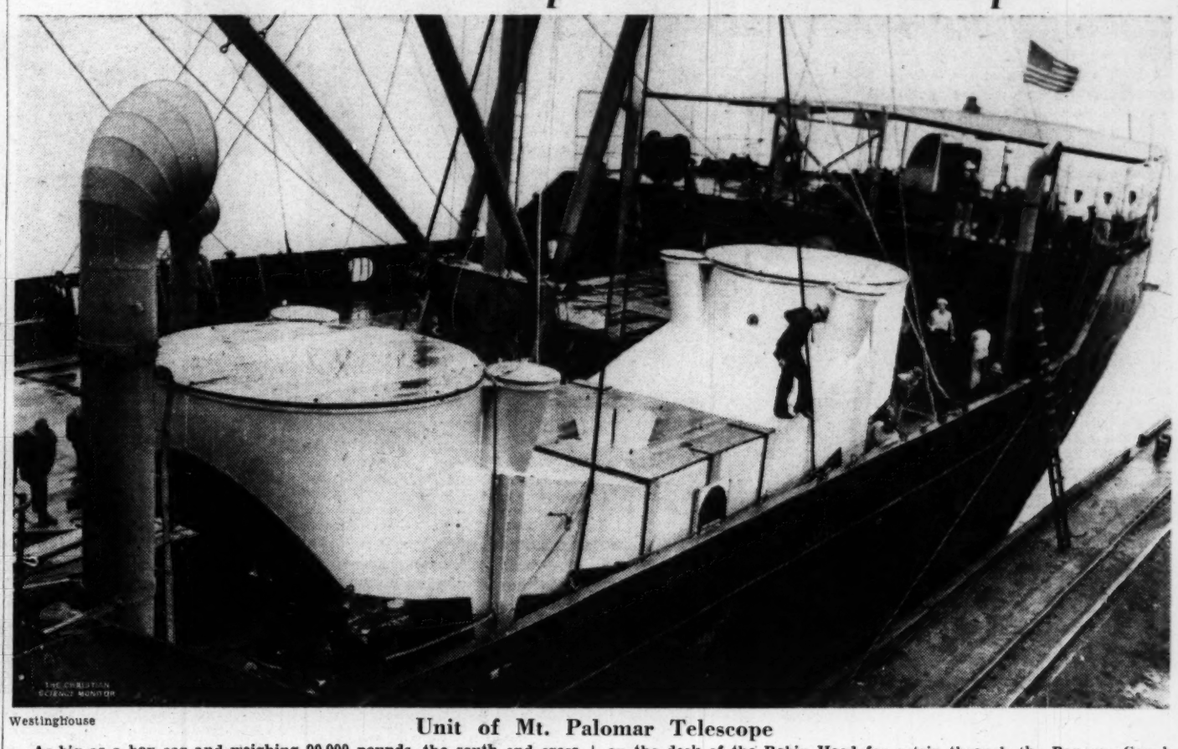
Down to Sea in Ship to Reach Mountaintop



Westinghouse

Unit of Mt. Palomar Telescope

As big as a box car and weighing 90,000 pounds, the south-end cross member of the 200-inch telescope was shown after it had been loaded on the deck of the Robin Hood for a trip through the Panama Canal and up the coast to California.

Fasces and Guilds Replace Deputies In Italian Regime

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Fascist Grand Council today decreed abolition of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and establishment in its place of a new Chamber of Fasces and Guilds.

In a step promised by Premier Mussolini, the Chamber of Deputies, already shorn of virtually all power, will cease to exist at the end of its present session.

Henceforth legislation will be enacted by the Italian Senate and a new lower house composed of representatives of Fascist Party units—each unit known as a Fascio—and of the guilds and corporations into which commerce, labor, industry, and the professions have been united by the totalitarian regime.

The Fascist Party and guild representations are to be composed of members of the two national councils.

Signor Mussolini and the Fascist Grand Council, which ended a midnight meeting with announcement of the new legislative set-up, also are to be members of the Chamber. Minimum age limit is 25 years.

Members of the new Chamber will be known as National Councilors.

Cabinet members, Undersecretaries of State and the Secretary and Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party are to be members of the reformed National Guild Council, which forms part of the new Chamber.

King Victor Emmanuel still must sign legislation. In case of war or urgent financial or tax questions, royal decrees are in order.

The Council's new decisions are to be submitted to the Cabinet for final action at a meeting Nov. 7.

One Fifth of Czech Territory Passing Into Reich's Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 8—The scope of Germany's annexations in Czechoslovakia is revealed in statistics made public today showing that by Oct. 10 the Reich will have occupied approximately one fifth of Czechoslovakia.

An area of about 11,500 square miles—approximately 21 per cent of the 54,244 square miles of Czechoslovakia's total area, is to pass into the hands of Germany under the present occupation arrangements.

This means that 2,800,000 German-speaking persons are being incorporated in the Third Reich. But it also means that an additional 726,000 Czechs will come under German rule as the result of the enforced "self-determination" which has been given as the Reich's reason for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

The Czech annexation, together with the 32,369 square miles occupied in Austria March 13, will increase Germany's total area to more than 225,000 square miles. Post-war Germany had an area of 181,699 square miles.

Meanwhile, the selection of 1910 census figures as the basis for determining much of the area which Germany is to occupy, has aroused widespread protest within the country. But the objection to the decision of the Sudeten International Commission has no effect upon the situation as the Commission's action is beyond appeal. It is contended that the 1910 census—the last to be made under the old Austro-Hungarian Empire—gave a distinct numerical advantage to the German linguistic tabulation.

Tentative maps showing how the country would be pinched in the middle by the new zone emphasized Czechoslovakia's future dependence on its powerful neighbors and its inability to maintain a semblance of prestige or living standards achieved under the old Republic.

A two-day pause in conferences of the International Commission in Berlin was attributed here to a necessity for technical study of economic and railway matters.

How to compensate fugitives from the occupied zones for their properties was one problem. Another was the difficulty of transportation under the new arrangement whereby Czech railways cross German territory.

Sir Alfred Mowat, chief of the British Legion, came here today to prepare for the arrival of the force to serve during the plebiscites. But it is difficult to see what functions are now performable unless Germany secures even further concessions through the Berlin Commission, for the Godesberg conditions are already exceeded and what were generally assumed to be plebiscite areas now are practically occupied territory. The Legion is unnecessary to maintain order since there has been little disorder throughout the past troublous peroid and there are sufficient Czechoslovak troops to police these areas.

Benes Plans Return To University Chair

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 8

Associates of Eduard Beneš, who resigned Oct. 5 as President of Czechoslovakia, said today he would return to the professorship of sociology at Charles University in Prague, in the near future. The former President is now at his home near Prague.

Dr. Beneš was a professor at Prague when the World War broke out. He quit his teaching to work for Czech independence and to devote his time to guiding the newly-created Republic.

British Rush Aircraft

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood announced today the establishment of a new $5,000,000 aircraft factory and expansion of existing production facilities for military planes.

Whither U. S. After Munich? Page 2.

Giant Telescope Unit Wends Way Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The largest and heaviest single unit for the mounting of California Institute of Technology's giant 200-inch telescope, the south-end cross member that will form part of the yoke supporting the huge mirror tube, is now on its way to Mt. Palomar having begun a 5,000-mile journey by rail, water and tractor-trailor. It was part of a 200,000-pound shipment of smaller sections of the telescope.

As large as a freight car and weighing 90,000 pounds, the south-end cross member was built in the South Philadelphia Works of Westinghouse. It was taken from the plant by rail to Eddystone, Pa., and there loaded aboard the freighter American Robin. The other major unit of the shipment is the bearing-box girder. This piece carries the thrust of the bearing at the south end of the polar axis and will be subjected to a load of 325 tons when the scope is completed.

200-Inch Mirror Tested

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—California Institute of Technology expressed satisfaction Oct. 8 with the first optical tests of the new 200-inch mirror for the Palomar observatory.

"We now appear to be within shooting distance of getting a spherical surface that will be within about a millionth of an inch of accuracy," said Dr. John A. Anderson, Executive Officer of the Observatory Council.

Since April 11, 1936, when the mirror was delivered from the Corning Glass Works in New York, five tons of glass have been ground from its surface. It now weighs about 33,000 pounds.

Italy Recalls Part of Army Sent to Spain

Troops with more than 18 months' service to return: Number placed at 10,000 men.

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Government announced today that Italian troops with more than 18 months' service in Spain would be recalled to Italy.

The announcement was made in the form of a communiqué from the insurgent headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco at Salamanca, Spain, and was distributed by the official Italian news agency Stefani.

The communiqué, without stating the number of troops actually to be withdrawn, said:

"General Franco is preparing immediate repatriation of Italian Legionnaires who have more than 18 months uninterrupted campaigning in Spain.

"Nationalist Spain, in effecting this substantial withdrawal of volunteers, is contributing in an efficacious manner to the re-establishment of international confidence and at the same time satisfying in this manner the desire manifested by the Nonintervention Committee."

Number Placed at 10,000

Private sources estimated 10,000 men would be withdrawn.

Italian Legionnaires who took part in the Malaga and Guadalajara offensives early in 1937 would come home under the withdrawal order.

Their numbers were never officially announced, but official casualty figures show they were reduced by 2,489 killed and wounded by June 13, 1937.

The question of removing Italian troops from Spain has complicated Italo-British relations.

It was understood to have been a primary theme of intensive conversations this week between the British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

An Italo-British accord negotiated last Easter to eliminate friction between Italian and British interests in the Mediterranean has not become effective because it was made dependent upon "settlement" in Spain.

"Settlement" had been generally interpreted to mean the withdrawal of Italian forces from the civil war.

Expected Victory Held Up

At the time that the accord was negotiated, it seemed likely that this end would be achieved automatically by the victory of Insurgent General Francisco Franco. Continued Spanish Government resistance, however upset this prospect.

Diplomatic circles have expressed the opinion during the course of the Ciano-Perth conversations that Premier Mussolini might be willing to withdraw at least part of his infantry from General Franco's armies, permitting aviation, artillery, and other specialists to be retained if Britain would regard this as an acceptable settlement.

Although some foreign observers estimated that 80,000 Italian troops were fighting for General Franco at one time, the Fascist Government insisted 40,000 was the maximum.

This figure was announced in an official bulletin Oct. 18, 1937, and communicated to the Governments in London and Paris.

Britain complained to Italy Aug. 7 that, far from withdrawing troops from Spain, Italy was continuing to send reinforcements and supplies.

It was understood that the Italian reply to this declaration, while not admitting the accuracy of the charges, asserted that if replacements and supplies were being sent it was because troops already in the field could not be abandoned to their fate.

Paris Shifts to Franco In Transformed Policy Since the Munich Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 8—In line with the new trend in France's foreign policy since the Munich accord, there has been a significant change in the French Government's attitude toward Spain.

Premature reports that France is ready to send a diplomatic representative to Burgos has been officially denied. But it is acknowledged in governmental circles that French policy, which hitherto has been hostile to Gen. Francisco Franco, will henceforth be patterned after the more "co-operative" course of Great Britain.

This means that if the Anglo-Italian negotiations for a settle-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Intimate Message From the Country

Word Expert Finds Some New Ones—Western 'Dip' Is a Pickpocket in East, a Thank-You-Marm in New England

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Mid-West, September, 1938

The American language, as everybody knows, is the most fecund in the world. It is rich in word-coinage and adaptation. It is rich in retaining old words that have expressive meanings. It is constantly quarrying into Elizabethan storehouses that have remained in back corners of the United States. Some of today's slang is not new but rediscovery.

This summer, driving from coast to coast, we have tried to capture and remember a lot of phrases which are enigmatic to the outsider. Some are new, some old; some good, some bad. But we found them all interesting.

"We—ll, you see, I'm going up the draw thataway. Old Henry and I are goin' to do a bit of augerin'," said Dub Evans to us—Dub was the New Mexican rancher who helped us vacation.

Here there were three unusual expressions.

The "draw" is a noun, meaning a dry ravine, flooded after rainfall, and usually heavily eroded. It is a fine, expressive word, for it conveys the meaning of elongation—of the extension of the ravine away from the speaker, and of the backward-creeping fingers of erosion which are typical of a draw.

"Thataway" means, as I gather, either "that direction" or "that manner." It may be just a colloquialism, and on the homely side, but it's an interesting old telescoped word which is by no means vanishing.

Possible Corruption of Arguing?

"Augering" is the best word of all. Only hearing it pronounced, I didn't know whether it derived from "augers" a spiral woodworking tool, or "augur" to tell the signs and omens. In use among older people in the West and Southwest, it means to chat or gossip, and derives from "auger" in the sense of drilling or boring for news. Maybe Monitor readers will have many memories of the word: we heard it only in Kansas and New Mexico.

There are, of course, plenty of technical words and phrases. But some of them creep into common usage. The highway has bred a lot of words. In Kansas, and doubtless elsewhere, they speak of "black-top" roads. That's a much better word, it seems to me, than the English "metalled" roads, or the misleading "oiled" road, or the non-descriptive "macadamized" road sometimes used in the East. Very simple: just call 'em "black-top."

What about concrete roads? Well, Kansas has a word for them, too. We asked a filling-station attendant how the road was to Emporia. "Fine," he said. "Slab all the way." Not too good a word, perhaps, pleasing. He meant that the road was paved with slab-concrete all the way.

The awkward word "motel" is rapidly sweeping the West. It applies usually to a rather extensive, and admirable, motor hotel. A group of tourist suites with places to drive your car under cover; a filling and service station; generally a restaurant, and perhaps a little store. "Motel" means a motorist's hotel, and although it isn't an attractive word, it is a very useful compression. There need to be better terms for tourist "cabins" for they are no longer as primitive as "cabin" implies. Nor is "tourist court" altogether descriptive. Maybe we'll come to "motel," and certainly its use is spreading. Why doesn't somebody coin a better but equally useful word?

Also an "Iron" Hat

"Dips" are known to anybody west of the Alleghenies and south of Virginia. If, in New York, they mean "pickpocket" elsewhere they mean a depression in the highway where there ought to be a drain or culvert, but isn't. Out in the Far West, the word is an imperative roadside warning. The "dip" not only may give you a serious jolt and catapult back-seat riders against the car roof, but in rainy weather they may be dangerously filled with water. The high way dips in some important Kansas cities are astonishing, and so are those in California deserts at the foot of mountains.

"Pick-ups" in some places may mean casual and un-introduced acquaintances. In the West, and in the Army, they mean small motor trucks. Maybe this is true in the East, too, but I hadn't met the word there. It's an excellent, descriptive word for a light truck.

A "tank" usually means a definite container of wood or metal. But in the Southwest it can mean any pond or pool, we found out. A man told us he went to shoot ducks "down in the tank." It sounded like picking out your own lobster at a Maine seaside cafe. But it was used to mean rugged bodies of water in the Big Bend country of Texas, the wildest wilderness left in the United States.

And speaking of language, what State Legislature is entirely and legally bi-lingual, like the League of Nations? New Mexico.

In what place—over 100 miles from the border—must the highway warning signs be in a foreign language? We saw plenty of "no parking" and speed limit signs in Spanish as far north as Mogollon, N. M.

On a farm near Albuquerque they have a big sign: "Cackleberry Ranch." Takes a few seconds to figure that one out. Eggs, just eggs. **Erwin D. Canham**

Mercury Lands Near Goal

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 8 (AP)—Short of fuel, the pickaback seaplane Mercury, Britain's greatest experiment with long-range bombing planes, made an emergency landing today just 380 miles short of its goal.

The plane was attempting to break the world's distance record in a flight from Dundee, Scotland, to Capetown.

The plane had covered nearly 6,000 miles of the projected 6,370-mile flight.

The Mercury came down at 7:25 a. m., G. M. T. (2:25 a. m. E. S. T.)

The seaplane came to rest in Alexander Bay. It took off at 1:25 p. m. (6:25 a. m., E. S. T.) and was expected to reach Capetown about 4 p. m. (9 a. m. E. S. T.)

The Mercury was released from its mothership, the Maia at 1:20 p. m. (8:20 a. m. E. S. T.) Oct. 6. The aim was to surpass the 6,296-mile mark set by three Russian fliers in July, 1937, who flew from Moscow to California via the North Pole.

The seaplane had made attempts to establish its position apparently only a short time before landing. Subsequently its wireless messages indicated it was off the course. During the night Capt. D. C. T. Bennett and his companion, Isaac Harvey, wirelessed for a weather report and ended the short request with an exclamation point, an indication of difficulties.

Stalin Honors Women Aces

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP)—Joseph Stalin sent congratulations today to three ace Soviet women fliers for establishing an international distance record for women.

The trio—Valentina Grizadubova, Capt. Paulina Osipenko, and Lieut. Marina Raskova—were found by a rescue expedition Oct. 4 after a forced landing in a swamp near Komsomolsk, near the Siberian-Manchukuo border.

They had flown nonstop from Moscow, 4,031 miles in 26 hours and 29 minutes. They took off Sept. 25. While awaiting rescue they used chocolate bars for food.

Skimless Milk Arrives as Corpulent Cream Globules Succumb to Pressure

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Commercial success in making milk from which the cream cannot be skimmed was announced yesterday by Cornell University.

Neither the milkman, nor "Pa" pouring off the top of the morning bottle first, can get the cream. It can't be done, the announcement says, even if the bottle stands for a year.

The feat is accomplished by a process of getting the fat, which forms cream, so completely distributed through the milk that it is never again able to unite.

The process has been under development for seven years. As now completed, the cream-spreading machine is a steel chamber with pistons to drive fresh milk through small openings.

Pressures of 2,000 to 2,500 pounds force the fluid through slots thin as paper. The result is to crush the fat globules so they distribute completely through the milk and are never able to get together again.

Commercial applications have been held back because of the ease of adulteration. Butter, powdered milk, and other substances could be tossed in and never be detectible afterward. Now Professors H. P. Brueckner and P. F. Sharp of the College of Agriculture have perfected chemical tests for any adulteration.

The announcement says commercial tests of the fate of skimless milk have been completed in several Canadian cities and in Buffalo, Rochester and Utica. Housewives at first objected to being unable to get their coffee cream from the top of the bottle. But they and the other objectors, the announcement states, are coming around to prefer the new product.

There were objections from milk companies which had built reputations on the depth of cream in the top of the bottle. Golden colored milks treated in this way lose a little of their color.

Christianity's History

On page 3 today appears the sixth of a series of 56 articles on "Links in Christianity's Chain" by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. This series brings into focus the struggles, persecutions, and triumphs which have helped to shape the course of history over a period of nearly 2,000 years.

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In the Boston Section:

Harvard apologizes to American Legion.

Rebuilt New Haven shore line ready for train test.

Bluenose and Thebaud set for race tomorrow.

Machine age comes to fisheries.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Paris Policy Toward Franco Softened by Munich Compact

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the Spanish problem are successful—and the impression both here and in Rome is that they are making excellent progress—General Franco will no longer be treated as an insurgent by the French Government, but as a possible, if not probable, future head of the Spanish state.

Compromise Move Supported

If and when Premier Mussolini withdraws the main body of his forces from Spain, it is learned authoritatively that France is ready to throw the whole weight of its influence into an effort to oblige Barcelona and Burgos to accept some sort of compromise or truce.

Opinion is expressed here that mediation, impossible so long as large numbers of foreign troops remain in Spain, would become easier if all "volunteers" were to be removed from both sides.

Two factors underlie this radical modification of the French Government's attitude toward the Spanish question. One is the general alteration of France's diplomacy toward a greater measure of collaboration with Italy and Germany.

Better Relations Indicated

It is now semiofficially confirmed that André François-Poncet, at present French Ambassador to Berlin, will be sent to Rome almost at once. At the same time, although rumors of the visit of Field Marshal Hermann Göring to Paris in the near future are premature, efforts to improve Franco-German relations are continuing quietly through diplomatic channels.

The second factor is political. Although the French Government has never accepted the appellation "red" as applied to the Loyalists in Spain, it is nevertheless admitted that the Soviet influence there was strong.

The shift of the French Government's Parliamentary majority toward the Right, and especially the action of French Communists in going into the Opposition, have tended to change the attitude of Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Premier Edouard Daladier. A future policy of greater friendliness toward General Franco is therefore virtually certain.

'Good-Will Gesture'

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Italy's announcement of the recall of some of its soldiers in the Spanish Insurgent Army was regarded today as a preliminary good-will gesture to smooth the way for conclusion of the British-Italian pact which has been ineffective since April 16 when it was signed.

British official spokesmen, however, declared reports of an agreement between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini for settlement of the Spanish issue were premature.

This attitude can be explained by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain virtually has assured the House of Commons that he will not rush the Spanish intervention issue and British-Italian pact to a conclusion until Parliament has had a chance to discuss any proposed settlement. Parliament is in recess until Nov. 1.

Diplomats here generally were inclined to view that the Italian troop movement as a "token" withdrawal to demonstrate the Duce's good faith in the spirit of the Munich four-power conversations.

Spanish Government sources, however, declared they had no faith in it and asserted that Signor Mussolini would withdraw only such troops as would not hurt Gen. Francisco Franco's military cause.

They estimated that there were 60,000 Italians in Insurgent Spain and expressed doubt that recall of "troops with eighteen months' service" would involve more than 10,000 men.

Prisoners Exchanged

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Oct. 8 (AP)—Fourteen American prisoners of the Spanish Insurgents were released at the border town of Irun at noon today and crossed the International Bridge into France.

They were released in exchange for the release by the Spanish Government of an equal number of Italian aviators captured during the civil war.

The exchange was arranged by United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers.

As soon as the Americans crossed the border they wanted to know how the world series had come out so far.

Conversation Pieces in the European Drama

© International

An Episode in Paris

Fernand Gentin, Minister of Commerce; Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier, and Jules Julien, Minister of Posts (left to right) in lively talk.

Wide World

An Episode in London

Sir Thomas Inskip, British Minister of Defense (right), is listening closely to Viscount Gort, Chief of Staff, in a "pavement conference."

Whither U. S. After Munich? Pacts Upset by Force Threats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—American diplomacy, surveying the post-Munich world scene, finds a number of its policies and principles at least temporarily suspended in a vacuum.

The efforts, by which the United States has been cautiously yet steadily moving into closer concert with other powers appear to have been slowed down by two essential causes.

One is the apparent abandonment by much of the world of some of the fundamentals upon which the American policy has proceeded. The other and perhaps no less important factor is that the service of America has been to initiate many contributions to the world order without being able to carry them forward by specific support.

These questions arise:

What has happened to the doctrine of nonrecognition of territorial changes brought about by force or threat of force? Where is noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations? What about the Nine-Power Pact and the open door in China? Who now pays even lip service to the Kellogg Pact? And now, most cogently of all, what happens to Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policies which were designed at least partly, although never avowedly, to strengthen the hands of the democratic and law-abiding nations against the aggressive autarchies?

Are Long Efforts Wasted?

These programs and policies in good part represented American contributions to the post-war order of things. All in greater and less degree reflected an American effort to help prevent exactly what has happened—the emergence of nations dedicated to change in the status quo by force if necessary. They were policies which have been violated by Japan, Italy, and Germany. At Munich Britain and France accepted these violations and moved to come to terms on the new basis. Where does this leave the United States?

It is obvious that American diplomacy is going to avoid any hasty decision for one compelling and important reason. It is too soon yet to be sure that what has happened is fundamental.

Perhaps the policies of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier which today are supported by their Parliaments in the flush of relief that war has been avoided may at later date be repudiated by electorates deciding that in retrospect it was the wrong approach.

Perhaps, too, the Czechoslovakian crisis is merely a prelude to another crisis in which the same issues will be raised again and more sharply defined.

Moreover with a settlement in Spain in the offing and prospects of at least a surface agreement between France and Germany, it is too soon to say that the policy of "dealing with the dictators" may not produce some salutary results "in our time."

Too Soon for Judgment

With these possibilities on the horizon it is not yet time for the State Department to say that its policies of the past two decades are out of place in a brutally opportunistic world; that they should therefore be abandoned; and that in place of them should be immediately substituted a policy of immediate and sweeping conciliation with Germany, Japan, and Italy on a basis of acceptance of their positions.

To adjust American policy to the post-Munich tone of world relations would require immediate recognition of Italy's conquest in Ethiopia, acceptance of Japan's position both in Manchukuo and also in North China, and an effort to resolve the far eastern war on such a basis of sweeping concession to Japan, and recognition of German acquistion of both Austria and the Sudetenland in such fashion as to remove all hints of disapproval. With the last would have to go trade negotiations with Germany to coordinate American economy with the probable new fact of German economic hegemony in the Danube basin.

Such an adjustment would require a fundamental departure from the whole trend of past years—a departure so drastic that it is difficult to contemplate here around the corner from the mimeograph machines at the State Department which have for years been producing Kellogg Pacts and sermons on international morality.

America Stands Alone

Even if there were the complete assurance that the Munich settlement did transform international relations it would still be difficult to swing American diplomacy around to the new attitude quickly. Those who recall how many years elapsed between the Russian Revolution and the time when an Administration here dared to recognize diplomatically the existence of Soviet Russia consider it likely that years might have to elapse before American diplomacy could formally recognize the changes wrought in the world status quo involving violation of long-cherished American principles.

For the time being, therefore, American diplomacy stands alone with instruments discarded by the great powers of Europe and Asia. The Kellogg Pact today isn't even a possible bridge to American participation in collective sanctions against aggression, because chances of collective action against aggreseion are for the moment nonexistent. Nonrecognition of territorial changes bought about by force finds few supporters in Europe today. And the possibility that recognition might buy a settlement in the Far East is reported receiving consideration among the Munich powers.

Noninterference in internal affairs is another favorite American dogma which seems to be in the international discard.

Compromise Policy Intimated

There is every reason to expect formal American diplomacy to compromise as much as it dares with these expressions of would-be American idealism. For example the negative type of intervention applied to Spain in the form of the arms embargo is a departure from pure theory which the State Department has found it hard to justify.

Most likely of all is that for a time at least there will be a suspension of public reminders to other countries that they are not behaving according to the American standards. The moral pin pricks administered to Germany and Italy during the past year had in view the crisis which developed over Czechoslovakia. Now there is no practical reason to administer more pin pricks since obviously the United States alone is not going to challenge German possession of the Sudetenland.

There can be no question that many instruments of American diplomacy are today badly out of gear with the outside world. It is also clear that certain elements in the State Department are rather embarrassed by them and would like to abandon them. But they have that same tenacious quality which adheres to cherished family heirlooms and cannot be discarded easily or lightly; moreover they can come back into style again.

In the meantime there is likely to be a careful reassessment of their real value. Are they important to the preservation of the American way of living? That is the criterion which is to be applied more rigorously than perhaps it has always been applied in the past. They may not all survive such a test. On the other hand, how would the new European concept of international relations survive the same test? Washington is left with its principles and deals and policies in a deeply reflective mood.

Whether the United States, due to its continued isolationism, is partly responsible for the manner in which the world has turned its back on American international morals is another phase of the problem receiving wide attention. In the past the tendency here has been to feel that American responsibility ended with the preaching of a moral.

Imperative voices are insisting now that there is little use in preaching a moral unless Washington makes a contribution to its successful practice in other parts of the world. But for the moment the more general preoccupation is not with assessing the blame for what has happened—either on the shoulders of others or a home—but rather on the immediate question of how American diplomacy should be adjusted.

President Sends Refugee Message

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 8

President Roosevelt sent a message to Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain concerning assistance for political refugees, which was delivered to Mr. Chamberlain through the American Embassy in London. The State Department only said that the message did not concern refugees in Czechoslovakia.

An International Commission, set up to aid German and Austrian refugees, is now meeting in London. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said that the message was personal and confidential, dealing soley with the work of the Commission in London.

British Labor Demands Aid For Czech Refugees

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—British labor pressed the Government yesterday for "immediate and energetic action" to aid refugees from German-occupied zones of Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, a spokesman for the Intergovernmental Committee, which grew out of the Evian Refugee Conference, said that any general settlement of the problem that can be reached with the German Government undoubtedly would cover the question of Sudetenland refugees.

Mr. George Rublee of the United States, permanent Executive Director of the Committee, hopes to go to Berlin "very shortly" to seek an agreement with the German Government, this spokesman added.

He estimated that the German occupation of broad edges of Czechoslovakia would "add one third" to the number of refugees for whom homes must be found, raising the total to almost 900,000.

The National Council of Labor, however, in its plea today to the Government, declared that, "Nearly 1,000,000 German Democrats, Jews and Czechs have been placed under the Hitler terror by the Munich agreement, which provides no effective guarantee for the protection of these minorities or for transfer of themselves and their property under reasonable humanitarian conditions to other parts of Czechoslovakia or elsewhere."

The Labor Council, which represents both political and trade union movements, decided at its meeting to send observers to Prague to establish personal contact with refugees "on the spot."

Passports of Jews Recalled

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—All German passports in the hands of Jews living within the German Reich have been declared invalid by a decree of the Interior Ministry. Jews must surrender the documents within two weeks from Oct. 7, when the decree was signed. Instead of passports, the decree provided, Jews will be given police identification cards.

Relief Cargoes Sent to Spain

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 8

The American Red Cross dispatched a cargo of flour and soap to war-stricken Spain today, in one of the largest-scale mercy errands in Europe since the post-World War period.

The supplies were loaded aboard the freighter Independence Hall. They consisted of 20,000 barrels of flour and 25,000 cakes of soap. Forty thousand more barrels of flour, more soap, and at least 10,000 bags of Brazilian coffee will follow in subsequent shipments in November and December.

Red Cross officials expect such aid will keep 500,000 noncombatants in the coming winter from destruction. Other supplies will be sent if appeals to Government Surplus Commodity Organizations, private manufacturers, and Latin-American Governments are successful.

Although the supplies have been collected for distribution to needy civilians on both sides of the lines, it is anticipated that the majority or all of the first shipments will go to Republican Spain, where impartial agencies report 3,000,000 distressed noncombatants must have outside aid to get through the winter.

The Red Cross relief efforts thus far have been conducted without a public appeal or collection of funds. They were undertaken after the world conference for action on bombardment of open towns, meeting in Paris last July, appealed to President Roosevelt to aid Spanish sufferers.

Ontario Yields Indian Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Relics which archaeologists believe are of an early seventeenth century Indian habitation have been uncovered on the rye fields of the John Pound farm, a few miles northeast of Aylmer, Ontario. The work, under direction of Dr. Philleo Nash, assisted by K. E. Kidd and John Emerson, has been undertaken by the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology in Toronto.

Study of the specimens, photographs, levels, and soils during the winter will determine the age and type of Indian village represented in the ruins, although the researchers believe the site was once occupied by a branch of the Iroquois stock, called Neutrals by the white men, because they took no part in certain wars, and that the date is no later than 1600. The museum has objects of the Neutrals, but this is believed the first collection taken from a site occupied by them.

One of the most interesting discoveries was that of marks of regular pattern and width in the soil, found leading to the mound where the relics were found, measuring about 100 feet in length and six-inch crisscross streaks. It is suggested that this might have been an Indian long house, for that type of house was sometimes as much as 200 feet long, one supposition being that the crisscross streaks might be the remains of the pole and bark walls of the long house. Broken bits of pottery, bones, flint, and blackened stones which might have formed the hearth were also unearthed in the area of the supposed house.

Another puzzling discovery was that of a piece of transparent glass, about two inches square, with beading on the edge, which was found a few inches down from the top. Primitive Indians did not make glass, it was pointed out, and glass from white traders was not introduced until well into the seventeenth century at the earliest.

Britain's Premier 'Looked Far Ahead'

MONTREAL (CP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain looked far ahead in his efforts to bring peace to Europe, Sir Harry A. F. Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, told the Montreal Branch of the Royal Empire Society Oct. 3.

"There is one difference between Mr. Chamberlain and his critics," Sir Harry said in a luncheon address. "I firmly believe that time is on our side, that it is the man in a hurry who does not achieve things, and that therefore the man who is working, as Mr. Chamberlain has, for time, is the man who puts his finger on that great secret."

Speaking of "states where everything which is not forbidden is compulsory," Sir Harry remarked that the people of the British Empire always remembered that freedom of the individual is the basis of all progress.

"There are some states which forget that, who believe so intensely in unity of the whole state that they think they can arrive at unity through uniformity, through the regimentation or drilling of all citizens into one common mold." Britishers, he said, believe in unity and the obedience of the citizen to the state, but feel that obedience should be voluntary.

Amnesty Granted By Czech Cabinet In Peace Moves

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 8 (AP) — Premier Jan Syrovy's newly formed Cabinet granted amnesty to Hungarian, Sudeten German, and Polish political prisoners today as a step toward national and international pacification.

Another prompt step was the naming of Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of the autonomous Slovak State, to be head of a Czechoslovak Commission to negotiate Hungarian claims to Magyar minority sections of dismembered Czechoslovakia. The discussions were to start tomorrow.

Dr. Tiso and other Slovak ministers were sworn in at a night Cabinet meeting, called to fulfill with dispatch Prague's assurances of speedy legal action to make Slovakia an autonomous unit within the Republic.

This was the single hopeful note as the disintegration of Czechoslovakia continued. There was pessimism in Prague but enthusiasm in Slovakia as the latter looked forward to autonomy.

Slovakia celebrated despite the fact that in its natural capital, Bratislava, two Hungarian Deputies demanded immediate negotiations for the transfer of extensive portions of Slovakia to Hungary. The three months' period specified in the Four-Power Munich Agreement for settling the issues of Polish and Hungarian minorities was considered too long to suit the Hungarian Legislators.

Despite uncertainties facing the country, Dr. Tiso and other Slovak leaders expressed a desire that Slovakia be an autonomous part of the new Czechoslovakia and pledged cooperation with the Prague Government.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A Czechoslovak financial delegation comprising leading bankers and commercial experts was awaited here today for a conference on the economic reconstruction of the new Czech-Slovak dual state.

It was expected to confer with both British Government and banking authorities.

Hungary Protests 'Terror'

BUDAPEST, Oct. 8 (AP)—Hungary protested to the Czechoslovak Government today against continued defense measures of the Czechoslovak Army along the frontier and against "increased terror" in Hungarian minority districts in the past 24 hours.

The protest was made only a few hours after the Hungarian Foreign Office announced negotiations on Hungary's minority claims would start Oct. 9 at Komarom, on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border.

It was believed in diplomatic circles that Prague already had granted certain concessions to Hungary whereby Hungarian forces would occupy two border towns "symbolically" before negotiations start.

Czechs Protest Reich Radiocasts

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations has issued a statement protesting against what it called the continuation of anti-Czech broadcasts from German radio stations and expressing concern that these might herald further German demands on the dismembered Republic.

The communiqué said that Nazi stations at Vienna, Leipzig, and Breslau on Oct. 6 engaged in new anti-Czech propaganda and added:

"This was in spite of the fact that even the Godesberg demands (made by Chancellor Hitler on Prime Minister Chamberlain Sept. 22) have been more than satisfied."

The communiqué asserted that the three stations and others in Germany broadcast "completely unfounded" reports that the Czechoslovak Army and disorganized Czech soldiers leaving Sudeten territory had pillaged German homes and seized the money of German citizens.

Plebiscite Asked In German Colony

WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Administrator of Southwest Africa was urged by a political meeting on Oct. 7 to take action looking toward a plebiscite to determine whether this former German colony should be restored to Germany or remain under British rule.

A resolution adopted by the Omaruru Branch of the United Nationalist Southwest African Party asked the Administrator to summon the Legislature to arrange for a vote on the question of ending the League of Nations mandate and either returning the territory to the Reich or annexing it to the Union of South Africa, the British Dominion which holds the mandate.

The population of Southwest Africa includes 30,000 persons of European ancestry, including 21,000 South Africans (mixed Netherlands and British stock), 6,000 Germans naturalized as South African citizens, and 3,000 German nationals.

Approach to World Police Found in Czech Plebiscites

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (CP)—An Approach to an international police force, made in arrangements for plebiscites in Czechoslovakia, was considered one of the few constructive results of the recent European crisis by Senator Carrine Wilson, President of the League of Nations Society in Canada, and Vice-President of the International Federations of League of Nations Societies.

In a recent statement on the world situation, Senator Wilson said that the major change in boundaries effected without recourse to war was another positive outcome of the crisis.

On the other hand, she pointed out that although the German dictatorship has been forced to recognize at least in principle the interests of other nations, it might now be "free to extend to the Black Sea, and other continents."

Senator Wilson listed three other facts to be remembered in the rejoicing over peace:

"Our leaders continue to subscribe to a concept of anarchy which actually permitted the World War of 1914 and which might well have permitted its repetition in the last few hours."

"A surrender which is almost complete" under "the threat of naked force."

"The dismemberment of Czechoslovakia is presented . . . as a fait accompli."

The action of Great Britain in taking on commitments in Central Europe, together with the liquidation of the objectionable features of the Versailles Treaty was said to offer a real test for the League. Britain's refusal previously to undertake such commitments was "an important factor in undermining the League Covenant.

The dismemberment of Czechoslovakia is presented to the British House of Commons as an accomplished fact, and it will be powerless to change that in which Prime Minister Chamberlain concurred at Munich, the statement said.

The crisis showed, however, that the world was prepared to make a stand against aggression and thus pointed to the practicability of collective security as embodied in the League Covenant.

'Back-to-Land' Gains in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Approximately 2,000 families will have been settled on the land in Quebec by the end of this colonization year, according to Alphonse Hardy, Chairman of the Back-to-the-Land Advisory Committee. The colonization year ends Nov. 1 and the figure of 2,000 families is reckoned from July 1, 1937. Each family represents an average of 6.7 persons, which means that about 10 to 12 new parishes will be possible in the colonization districts.

It is believed that under the back-to-the-land plan Quebec will lead all other Provinces in the Dominion by a wide margin in the number of settlers placed on the land. Most of the colonists are proceeding to Western Quebec with the Abitibi region favored. There has also been some settlement in the lower St. Lawrence section, especially in Rimousky and Matane counties.

About 6,000 applicants have been received from prospective colonists during the year. The applicants must be able to meet fixed requirements.

Miss Stella G. Semple, President of the Land Circle, who has just returned from Abitibi, where she visited colonies established five years ago, says that there are no better settlers than the natives of Quebec. She believes that the difficulties of pioneering today are small in comparison to the early days of settlement in Canada.

Half of the people who settled in one northern district five years ago have established themselves and are making steady progress. They have a church, schools, stores, and a class in carpentry is to be opened shortly for boys. The people have comfortable houses, some stock and gardens in which a variety of vegetables are grown. There are grants for land clearing, and pulpwood is cut and sold for $5 a cord.

The older boys are being trained in the 60 camps started by the Government, receiving $2 a day, out of which they pay board. These youths may take up land if they wish, and most of them intend to use the opportunity to become farmers in a new territory which is rapidly developing. Northern Quebec, with its minerals, timber, and fertile land, is progressing satisfactorily with these new colonists.

The cost of the Back-to-the-Land scheme is borne in three equal parts by the Federal Government, the Quebec Government, and the Municipalities from which the Colonists are taken.

Reich Credits to Turkey Affect Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 8—Much interest is displayed here in the announcement yesterday that the German Minister of Economics, Walther Funk, had concluded an agreement with Turkey for a credit of 150,000,000 (about $60,000,000) for industrial and military purposes.

Herr Funks visit to Turkey has been followed with close attention by independent observers who believe that Germany hopes to extend in Turkey its policy of isolating Russia. Closer relations with Turkey are seen as necessary in assuring German domination in Eastern Europe which the Munich Agreement made possible.

That Germany will have a clear economic field in Turkey is, however, highly doubtful. British efforts to consolidate their influence in Ankara recently included a $80,000,000 credit which is to be used for rearmament and equipment for exploitation of Turkey's natural resources.

Meanwhile, in the European field, German pressure has been renewed against the governments of smaller neighboring countries to suppress what is described as the "propaganda by warmongers" against Germany's conduct in Czechoslovakia since Oct. 1.

Swiss newspapers are cited as particularly blameworthy in publishing criticisms of Germany, and the paper Angriff warned that "unless Swiss anti-German propaganda ceases the repeated assurances of the Swiss Federal Council concerning Switzerland's absolute neutrality cannot be accepted seriously."

German official attitude may be summarized as follows: Four great statesmen at Munich did their best to remove the spirit of distrust which disturbed Europe for years.

Settlement of the Czechoslovakian dispute opened the way for a general settlement throughout Europe, as already evidenced in Spain and the Mediterranean.

But war propagandists nevertheless are rallying for a new effort. They are playing upon the fears of small nations that they will be the victims of Munich's new policy of realism. They are attempting to revive distrust among the great powers. such propaganda unless checked will hinder a general settlement, the Germans declare.

Göring Tours Sudetens

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring has left for a tour of the Sudetenland areas to take over industries in the territory. As Herr Hitler's commissioner of the nation's four-year self-sufficiency plan, he went into Austrian Germany on a similar mission after that country was absorbed by the Reich.

When Field Marshal Göring returns to Berlin he will find another major task awaiting him—that of bringing about a Franco-German accord along the lines of the Anglo-German declaration signed by Herr Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Munich, Sept. 30.

He took preliminary steps in this direction before leaving Berlin by conferring with the French Ambassador André François-Poncet.

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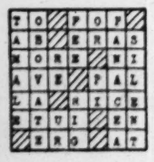

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Mystery Religions, or Cults, 2: Christianity Rose in Period When Deification of the Emperor Had Supplanted Older Faiths

By Albert P. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sixth of 56 Articles

The Roman religions were in a large measure borrowed from the earlier Greek forms of worship. At first, it was Jupiter and a host of lesser deities to whom homage was paid. But as enlightenment progressed and the material prospects of the Empire grew, interest in the gods and old-time worship waned. Worship of the Roman Emperor supplanted the earlier forms, and by the beginning of the Christian era the frequent festivities with processions and fetes bore but little semblance to a religion inspired by noble ideals.

Dr. Henry Hart Milman, in his "History of Christianity," Vol. I, p. 28, puts it thus regarding the condition of religion at the advent of Christianity: "They (the older religions) had been driven away, or silently receded from their post, in which indeed they had never been firmly seated, as conservators of public morals. The circumstances of the times tended no less to loosen the bonds of the ancient faith. Peace enervated the deities, as well as the soldiers of Rome: their occupation was gone; the augurs read no longer the signs of conquest in the entrails of the victims; and though down to the days of Augustine, Roman pride clung to the worship of the older and glorious days of the Republic, and denounced the ingratitude for forsaking gods, under whose tutelary sway Rome had become the empress of the world, yet the ceremonies had now no stirring interest; they were pageants in which the unbelieving aristocracy played their parts with formal coldness, the contagion of which could not but spread to the lower classes." And he finally asserts that the only rite that excited any special interest was the deification of the Emperor, which perhaps in a few weeks or a few years might be turned into equally intense execration.

Manifestly, Christianity drew little if anything from so corrupt and materialistic types of religion and worship. A proof of this is found in the fact that early Christian writings, voluminous though they be, contained but little reference to the mystery religions. No attempt was made to refute them.

Racial Conditions Ignored

Christianity had its birth in a world surrounded by these pagan forms of worship, mystery cults, and national religions. The non-Jews, who became converts to the teachings of the Nazarene, had for the most part been adherents to some one of these types of worship. Moreover, the enemies of Christianity among the Jews—and these were numerous—found certain similarities between the cults and Christianity which gave them ground, in part, at least, unwarranted, for protesting that the new religion was held in the old bottles of heathenism. The lack of discrimination as to race and moral conditions in both was pointed out as a striking similarity. It was alleged that Greek, barbarian, bond and free, were treated with no discrimination; and it is true that there were certain points of resemblance in relation to membership.

As the State religions were participated in by all the citizens of the State, this fact has been compared to the Church of England, which as some hold, formerly made the Church co-existent with the State, hence every citizen became a member of the Church, "ipso facto." While this theory completely violates the very foundations of Christianity, yet its enemies from the day of its birth to the present time have clung to these mere semblances as fundamental in the religion of Jesus and of his uncounted followers.

That Jesus had been subjected to crucifixion and had risen again found its parallel in the claims of the mystic religions that their divinities had passed through a similar experience. The adherents of this belief claimed that they, too, could acquire immortality. Baptism had in some cases been adopted as a method of purifying the soul. In the old cults, also, communal meals symbolized the unity of the membership. Eating and drinking seemed to possess a ritualistic significance which has been compared to the spiritual import of the Lord's Supper. The significance of the Lord's Supper, as distinguished from communal meals of the old cults, is touched upon in I Corinthians XII: 20.

Better Way of Living

It cannot be denied that many of these mystic cults found in their rites that which satisfied a craving for a higher life, for a better way of living, for that which assured immortality. The influence which their former rites exercised over many converts to Christianity was found by Paul to present a considerable difficulty.

In exploring the conditions confronting early Christianity, however, it should not be overlooked that in practically all communities where the seed of Christ's teachings took root, there were Jewish synagogues; and these undoubtedly, so far as form was concerned, influenced the early Christian Church far more than did the form and rite of any heathen religion. And furthermore, it should not be overlooked that many of the Gentiles who became converts to Christianity had passed through a sort of intermediate stage in which many of their old beliefs were lost.

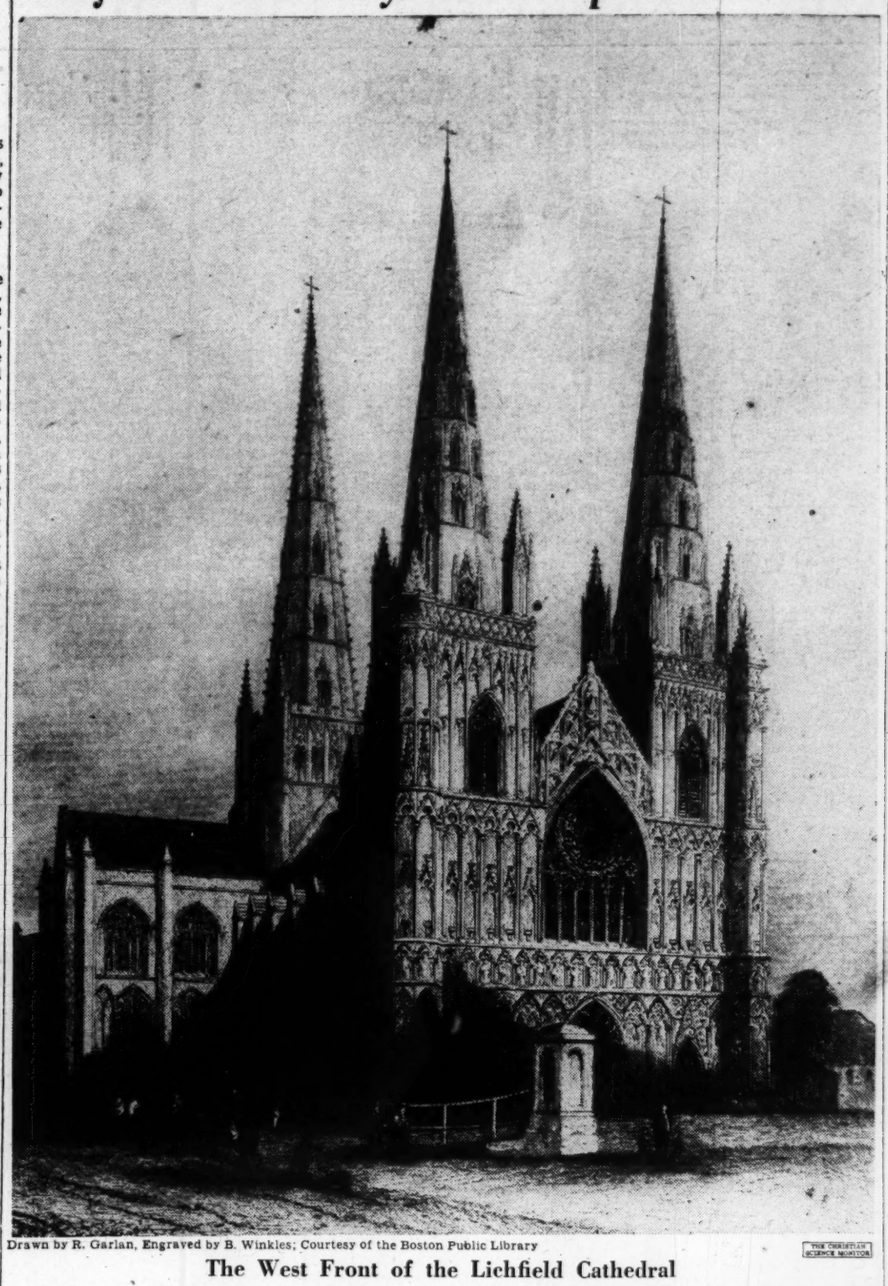
There is, however, a great gulf, an irreconcilable difference, between Christianity and any form of religion that went before. The older forms, both the mystery cults and the national forms of worship, were based upon fiction. They called for the worship of gods who had no existence apart from mythology, the vain pretensions of the leaders of the cults.

Material Laws Annulled

The religion of Christ Jesus on the other hand was founded upon fact, upon the proved existence of one God and of His Son, who had appeared upon earth; had shown the way whereby the restrictions of the flesh were overcome; had annulled material laws through his understanding of a higher, a spiritual law; had, in fulfillment of his mission as Messiah and Way-shower, suffered himself to be tortured in crucifixion; had resurrected his body; and at last had risen to a state of spiritual consciousness which took him beyond the reach of the human senses. Here was an array of facts which, when squarely faced, silenced all pretensions that Christianity drew, even in the slightest degree, upon the mystery cults for its substance or its mission. There could be no relation between doctrines so fundamentally opposed.

Christianity did more than to prepare its adherents for a future existence. It plainly taught how to partake in the present existence of the blessings which a beneficent All-Father had provided for His children. Christianity stressed the Fatherhood of God—the Parent of all—and its inescapable correlative, the brotherhood of man. All were united through the divine Christ in a great community, a universal Church, with individual branches stemmed upon the one vine. While each little group governed itself, all were united in one affinity. This situation resembled the unity of Israel. Christianity borrowed nothing substantial from the mystery cults. Moreover, early Christians, like their Hebrew forebears, clung to the conviction that divine blessedness could be won only by righteous living, by knowing and doing the will of God.

Majestic Towers Symbolize Spiritual Power



Drawn by R. Garlan, Engraved by B. Winkles; Courtesy of the Boston Public Library

The West Front of the Lichfield Cathedral

Dating from the thirteenth century, the Lichfield Cathedral is one of the most imposing church structures in England, noted for its grace and proportions. Lichfield is 100 miles north of London.

Revision of Scout Program Discussed by Girls' Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8—Innovations in the Girl Scout program to bring it into line with modern educational trends are under discussion on every side, as Girl Scout leaders of the Nation assemble in Kansas City for their annual convention.

Mrs. Idabelle S. DeBlois, executive secretary of the program division, explains the revisions are intended to make the organization "girl-centered" rather than "program-centered." The changes will affect every phase of scouting, but now are farthest along in the Brownie division for the youngest girls. Co-ordinated programs are being developed and applied gradually to the Girl Scouts 10 to 14 years old, and to the senior Girl Scouts 14 to 18 years.

One result will be the disappearance of the golden eaglet pin, which will be awarded only a few months longer, enabling girls who have started work for the pin to obtain it. It is felt, however, that the eaglet award, requiring the acquisition of 22 assorted proficiency badges, tended to produce scattering effort aimed only at the obtaining of badges. In the revised program, the awards will be grouped under various headings to encourage real achievement in the line selected.

Balanced Program

Many of the old badges will be retained, but new ones will be added to produce a more balanced program. In the program study it was learned for instance, that home membership and outdoor subjects had been given disproportionate attention in the past. Increased attention now is to be paid to such things as community life, dancing, and music.

One prospective new activity is an approved reading program, worked out by Mrs. Clyde H. Porter, who as Commissioner of the Kansas City Girl Scout Council is hostess to the 1938 convention. The program has been in use a year locally, with the co-operation of the Kansas City Public Library, and has been under investigation and experimental use several months by the national program division. It will be discussed at the convention, and formal action may be taken on it.

An arm badge for the uniform will not be available until final approval is given by the national organization, so a book marker badge has been used. To win it, the reading of 36 books from an approved list is required, followed by the writing of a brief review of one or more of the books. The award is quite popular among Kansas City Girl Scouts, bringing into the scouting program an activity previously omitted.

Nautical Activity

Another subject of preconvention discussion is the mariner program for older girls, inaugurated two years ago and now in general use over the country. It was developed for girls 16 to 18 years old, whose interest in the regular scouting program might be lagging or who preferred the association of girls of their own age to the younger girls found in the regular Scout troops. As the name implies, it centers around boats and nautical lore.

Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, in whose administration as national President these progressive steps are being taken, was among the first to arrive for the preconvention meetings. The sessions at which she will preside in the next week, in the Municipal Auditorium, are expected to be attended by about 1,000 Girl Scout leaders from all parts of the nation.

The convention is in two main parts. The first two days will be devoted to a training course in Girl Scout fundamentals and programs, with group meetings for the discussion of various problems. The final three days will be the convention proper, with inspirational talks by Girl Scout leaders, conferences, committee reports, and so on, ending with the election of officers in the final session, Oct. 14.

Side-Line Crops Put Cash In Arkansas Farm Pockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—In the heart of the northeastern Arkansas cotton plantation district, farmers are picking up an income of nearly a half-million dollars from sideline agricultural crops, H. K. Thatcher, field representative for the State Agricultural and Industrial Commission, has announced. He said fruit, truck, and canning industries are bringing in the principal sources of income.

Canning factories and alfalfa dryers are giving farm workers off-season employment, Mr. Thatcher pointed out. With the development of new fields of activity in this direction, he said these industries will be increased next year.

Alfalfa dryers are now in operation at Hughes, Wilson, Luxora, and other small communities in the cotton district of this area, using hay from at least 4,000 acres, Mr. Thatcher stated. He indicated that owners of alfalfa crops are averaging six crops per year, giving an income of about $36 an acre, virtually all profit.

The canning plants were cited as not only giving employment to farm workers but also to offer an added market for production of truck crops as spinach, green beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peas and other vegetables. Watermelons are increasing in popularity with truck growers in this area, Mr. Thatcher said. He said one railroad reported it shipped 104 cars from one community this season in comparison with 29 cars from the same area last year.

"These sideline ventures in agricultural industry are life-savers to the farm people of this district which for generations have depended largely upon the one crop of cotton," Mr. Thatcher said.

Beavers: a New Puzzle Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—Farmers of the Beaver Creek district of Linn County have developed a new game. They are trying to figure out just how many times a beaver dam must be torn out before the beaver gets tired of rebuilding it. No one, to date, has arrived at an answer.

From an agricultural viewpoint the problem is serious. Each year these farmers comb the creeks of the area and tear out all dams that cause much of the area to become inundated during the rainy season. Their efforts are of little avail, for the industrious aminals, working with the precision of engineers using blue prints, repair the damage in very short spaces of time.

Two years ago the WPA sent a crew into the territory to clear out all dams and free the streams from material that assisted in flooding the farmlands. Each season this work was done and this fall the beaver dams are still much in evidence. Farmers claim the whole trouble is the fact the beavers have been permitted to remain in their haunts.

Since the laws of Oregon prohibit the killing or trapping of beavers the farmers are in a quandary. They have appealed to the United States Biological Survey to take the situation in hand and live-trap the animals for transportation to some territory where their presence will cause no damage.

Huge Cave Yawns in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELIGMAN, Ariz.—Arrangements have been made to explore and open to the public a series of vast limestone caverns 22 miles west of here, believed to rival the Carlsbad Cavern of New Mexico in extent and beauty.

Two great chambers, filled with glittering pink and white stalactites and stalagmites, have been explored. One of these is 500 feet long, the other 380 feet; they vary from 70 to 150 feet in width, from 37 to 120 feet in height.

At the end of the second is another large opening, pitching downward at such a sharp angle that it cannot be followed until steps are cut and ladders set.

The entrance is a yawning sink into which a torrent flows in rainy periods, only to disappear. One of the first measures to open the cavern to tourists must be a dam to divert that water.

A current of air is constantly flowing inward, indicating an undiscovered second entrance which may be miles away.

Manuel Aguilar, a sheepherder, found the sink seven years ago, and an old Indian burial place just inside the first cavern. The land was homesteaded by a miner named Walter Peck, who did as much exploring as he could. Now Stanley Wakefield and Edmund Cosgrove have joined him in the Coconino Caverns Company, and they have entered into a partnership with Coconino County. In return for a deed to the property, the County will build a toll road to U. S. Highway 66, a mile and a half to the north, and otherwise aid in development. The company will remain in possession, under a lease, for 10 years.

Prodding for Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Disqualification for relief and unemployment benefits faces persons in this State who refuse to accept work offered them by the State Employment Service. Such was the edict recently issued by the State Employment Commission. Penalty for refusal will be loss of unemployment benefits for the week of the refusal, plus loss of payments for four weeks following the refusal.

There were certain instances in which persons might refuse preferred employment. The Commission ruled that the employment service did not set wages for jobs; that the rate of pay was not the determining factor in defining whether or not work was suitable. On this basis, claimants to unemployment relief "need not accept pay, hours, or other conditions of work substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality."

The Oregon Unemployment Compensation Law requires the Unemployment Commission to determine the degree of risk involving the health, safety, and morals of the claimant, also to determine his physical fitness and prior training, experience, and prior earnings. Also, the service must determine the period of unemployment, prospects for obtaining local work in his customary occupation, and the distance of the available work from his residence. If a claimant feels that he does not qualify under any one or more of these reasons, he may refuse any work offered.

Governor Studies New Prison Plan To Help Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Hoping that Arkansas may lose some of the stigma which attaches to charges of peonage Gov. Cral E. Bailey is giving careful study to a plan for establishing a state penal colony which will supplant the prison farms operated by counties. Such farms would do away with practices under which some counties hire out their convicts to plantation owners where near-peonage has been found by State Police and reported to Governor Bailey.

The penal colony, which Governor Bailey proposes, would be patterned after the state prison farms where felons are incarcerated and worked. The new colony, however, would be for the incarceration of only those persons convicted in misdemeanor cases, that is cases where the sentence is for less than one year, or in cases involving fines which the defendants are unable to pay.

Most of the 75 counties in the State now have county convict farms where such prisoners are kept and allowed credit on fines at the rate of 75 cents per day. Five counties in the Eastern Arkansas cotton country have contracts under which their prisoners are turned over to a plantation owner who pays the fines imposed against the prisoners and then is allowed to work the prisoners on his plantation until an amount is earned at the rate of 75 cents per day to equal the total of the fine and costs imposed in the trial court.

The peonage charge in connection with the leasing of prisoners was raised recently by an attorney who sought through habeas corpus action to secure the release of a negro entenced on a minor offense. Having failed to secure the writ, the attorney then appealed to Governor Bailey for executive clemency for all of the prisoners being worked under the lease arrangement.

The peonage charge caused Governor Bailey to direct State Police to investigate. Their report disclosed that prisoners were worked in the field with light chains fastened to their bodies to hinder them in efforts to escape. At night the prisoners were kept in quarters surrounded by a wire fence charged with electricity, Gray Albright, superintendent of state police reported. He added that the prisoners were not mistreated.

Criticism contained in the report was directed at abuse of the fee system in courts where misdemeanor cases are heard. The aresting officers, and the district attorney collect fees for their services as law enforcement officers and the fees are charged against the prisoner in the event of a conviction. The more convictions, the more fees for these officers and it was this condition that brought most criticism in the peonage report. Not all counties of the State operate under the fee system.

In proposing the state penal colony Governor Bailey suggested that the State could operate the colony and allow it to pay its own way as does the State Penitentiary with its average population of some 2,000 felons who work thousands of acres of rich farm land to produce grain, cotton and truck crops in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of maintaining the farm.

Of All Things . . .!

Oriental Craft Imported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Another of the Orient's sea craft has been found adaptable to our long sandy beaches, when a Philippine outrigger was launched here by the Marine Studios north of this city.

Hundreds of spectators watched tests in sailing ability between the outrigger and a modern fishing skiff of the type generally used here. The outrigger, the first of its kind in American waters, has just arrived from the Philippines. It is built of the Islands' native woods, with a hull waterproofed with bamboo lacing and palm pitch. Outriggers of especially cured bamboo extend 26 feet abeam the hull and are connected with 30-foot spars. This craft requires only a one-foot draft and can be launched in the surf. Experts have found that a speed of 40 miles an hour can be made under certain winds.

The vessel will be used by the Marine Studios in the collection of specimen fish for their aquariums, and food fish for their captives.

Spanish Sword in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Several weeks ago, Wilbur Smith of Holly Hill, a suburb of this city, ran over an obstruction in the drive near his home. It was sticking out of the ground, but not damaged by the car, in being driven over it. He dug it up, and found that he had found an old Spanish sword, with a rusty scabbard, but the blade and hilt well preserved. The hilt is a miniature replica of a Spanish soldier dressed in a coat of mail.

The sword is of the type used by Spanish officers in the late sixteenth century. He sent it to the Smithsonian Institute for examination, and has just received a reply that the weapon is authentic, and was used in the sixteenth century, and is a valuable relic of the time of the Spanish occupation of this section of Florida.

On Time With the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Along with their ham and eggs each morning, passengers on the Panama Limited will also receive instructions on how to dress for the day. As this train, operated by the Illinois Central System nears New Orleans or Chicago, each passenger will receive attached to his breakfast menu card a report on the weather at his destination.

There is often a wide range of temperature between the two cities, especially during the winter season, and the change is not perceptible to the traveler in an air-conditioned train. The new service will give passengers sufficient information to dress for comfort upon arrival. Weather reports will be received by telegraph enroute.

Students' Green Light?

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—City Police who helped organize traffic safety squads in the schools this fall made a check to determine the results. Their faces reddened as they watched pedestrians at a street corner and saw three walk against the red light. All were teachers.

Roman Coin in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Okla.—An ancient coin found in a gravel bed near here is believed to belong with the year in which Coronado and his party explored what is now western Oklahoma. The coin has a loop at the top such as was then used to string the coins for carrying purposes, and though the face of the coin is so worn that only the faintest outline of a Roman head may be traced, the figures and inscription are quite clear. They read: Roma, MINVCI. A chemical analysis of some shavings from the coin show it to be of metallic tin, a type in use about the 16th century and mined on the British Isles.

Haw! Haw!

NEW YORK (AP)—The laugh—that raucous, horsey thing—is on the Flatbush fire laddies in Brooklyn.

A battalion chief, two engine and two hook and ladder companies, two police radio and a fire patrol car dashingly responded to a fire alarm.

They found Mike, a dappled grey milk wagon horse, nonchalantly nosing the fire box handle he'd pulled down—but no fire.

And How Many Pies?

BIG SANDY, Tenn. (AP)—C. D. Pierce claims a record yield from one pumpkin vine.

He said he had a vine in his garden, covering a 35 by 40 foot area, on which there were 21 matured pumpkins and several green ones. The two largest weighed 69 and 52 pounds.

Compound Interest

DRESDEN, Tenn., (AP)—Last spring John Lintz sowed one pea seed. He planted and replanted until his final crop from the one seed was 1,100 peas.

Sun Spots in Past Two Years Called Greatest Since 1870

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—The sun is just passing its greatest maximum of spot activity in modern times.

Records at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory showed there have been more spots on the sun for the past two years than for any similar period since 1870.

"We were inclined to believe the maximum of the normally 11-year cycle had been reached in July, 1937," said Dr. Frederick H. Seares, Assistant Observatory Director, "until last July and August came along.

"Now it appears the cycle curve will show a double maximum. And of course there is a bare possibility the maximum yet lies ahead, although this seems unlikely."

Some persons have attributed the world's unrest, including war and threats of war, and fluctuations in the stock market, to sun spots.

Astronomers here, however, are content to charge disruption of telephone, telegraph, and short wave radio broadcasts to the solar disturbances, and add a possible minor influence on the weather.

Dr. Seth B. Nicholson reported here that the largest spot groups of the present cycle have been among the six largest ever observed and the daily average of 9.9 spots for 1937 was the highest in the history of Mount Wilson. The average for this year so far has been 10.02, but the sun spot activity is declining now and the figure for the year may be under that of 1937.

He said there had been several "very great magnetic storms which caused widespread interference with telephone and telegraph communication" and an "exceptionally bright Aurora" was observed from Mount Wilson last January.

During the present cycle for the first time astronomers established that short wave radio fade-outs immediately followed unusually bright eruptions near sun spots. R. S. Richardson, Mount Wilson astronomer, said the energy causing the fade-outs came from the sun with the speed of light and reached the earth in about eight minutes. The radio disruption, he found, ranged from 15 minutes to half an hour.

The storms in the earth's magnetic field, which cause the Aurora Borealis to be observed as far south as the Mexican border and hamper telephone and telegraph service represent a slower effect and may follow as late as 26 hours the appearance of a large sun spot group.

Charlotte Masons Rebuild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte's Masonic Temple, rebuilt after having been burned several months ago, will be formally opened Oct. 11, at which time Masons from all parts of North Carolina, and many from nearby South Carolina, are expected to assemble here for dedicatory exercises, to be held in connection with a meeting of the Twenty-seventh District. At that time, a gavel and a keystone, made from stone from King Solomon's Temple, will be presented by the Rev. A. G. Garr, who secured them while on a recent tour through the Holy Land.

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World Series Baseball—College Football Scores—Chess Problems—By-Plays

Yankees Entertain Cubs In Their Own Backyard

By Edwin Ramill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Less than a week from today, barring an unexpected stretch of inclement weather that would interfere with the lawn party at Yankee Sadium, a triumphantly prosperous band of Yankees and their skipper, Joseph Vincent McCarthy, will be scattered in various sections of the country, telling friends and the family how they did it. Did what, learn to play the bazooka in 10 easy lessons? No. How they became the first club in the long, luminous history of baseball to win three world championships in succession.

Of course, the party is not over. The Yankees play hosts to the visiting Cubs today, tomorrow, and possibly Monday at the celebrated Stadium in the Bronx. Originally, they called this October affair a World Series. But the Yankees are rapidly changing that. Instead, it has become just a friendly little contest in which the American League and World Champs play through four or more exhibitions with the National League winners, and newspapermen from every corner of the United States and several foreign countries gather to renew acquaintances.

Getting Tiresome

It really is a nice habit to get into. The hotel accommodations are the best. Transportation facilities and general traveling means are excellent, including press busses with police escort to and from the ball parks. But if those pesky Yanks are not more considerate of the manner in which they handle their guests, these extended vacations may be discontinued. In short, it is getting rather tiresome.

As usual, in such cases of baseball monopoly, everything will be all right in the end. Stars of the current Yankees will gradually drop off into space, and less experienced but more ambitious youngsters will step up to take their places. Then, perhaps, some other club will stride to the front of the parade and make this October party an interesting spectacle for the fans, as well as the press.

But until then, the 1938 Yankees stand alone—at Booth No. 1 in the Hall of Fame for ball clubs. Grouped around them are the old Baltimore Orioles, the Athletics of 1911, the Giants of 1922, and Miller Huggins' band of Yanks of '27. Those other outfits were great, but McCarthy has a team that is greater.

Regardless of the results of the remaining games here in Yankee Stadium, critics unanimously agree that Joe could beat the Cubs every time he faced them, if he chose to keep rotating Ruffing and Gomez. He could, with the extra day of rest provided for travelling, but, of course, he will not. There are other pitchers deserving of World Series glory besides Red and Lefty.

McCarthy at Top

Victory over the once-inspired Cubs also places McCarthy on the highest managerial pinnacle. Joe has skippered the Yanks through their unbroken string of three world crowns. He also saw them beat the Cubs in the '32 classic, giving him the record total of four world titles in seven years.

It is common gossip that anyone could manage the present Yankee club to a championship. But don't you believe it. McCarthy would win with material below the New York standard. He did at Chicago. And players will tell you that no better handler of men ever stepped on a diamond. The "Little Napoleon" once pinned on John J. McGraw, now belongs across the broad chest of Joe McCarthy.

The National League might have a chance if Californians were barred from the World Series. Joe Di Maggio and Frankie Crosetti are two West Coast boys who have played a major role in defeating Gabby Hartnett's Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although you wouldn't exactly call Crosetti an obscure athlete, players of this sort have rocketed to prominence in October classics before. Frankie had an ordinary season, but overnight became a series sensation. Remember Charley Deal of the Old Boston Braves? Then there was Red Rawlings in the Giant-Yankee series almost 20 years ago. And Pepper Martin.

♪ ♪ ♪

While the opposition concentrates on established stars like Gehrig, Dickey, and Di Maggio, any so-called obscure player might leap into the spotlight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ford Frick, President of the National League, figures the second game the most important in a classic.

♪ ♪ ♪

The cheers belong with the Yankees—Crosetti, McCarthy, Di Maggio, Ruffing and Gomez. But, Mister, remember to lift your hat the next time you meet Dizzy Dean on the street.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Old Diz" probably put up the gamest battle of the series, but has only defeat to show for his efforts. Even American Leaguers were inwardly "pulling" for him at Wrigley Field last Thursday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill McKechnie, Casey Stengel and other wise National Leaguers predicted Dean would not get past the third, probably the fourth inning. And he almost beat those Yanks.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is suggested that the Yankees be handicapped two games before the start of each series. Better make it three, gentlemen.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Landis-Hornsby affair stirred up more conversation than the World Series. Sentiment among the scribes leans toward the Rajah, who, they contend, has done a great deal for baseball in the majors, minors and small towns.

♪ ♪ ♪

Earle Combs, on the third-base Yankee coaching lines, has a little picnic all his own. He steals Cub signals as if they were written on the score board.

♪ ♪ ♪

Contrary to early predictions, the late-season rally worked against the Cubs instead of for them. They were a tired crowd facing their more powerful American League adversaries.

♪ ♪ ♪

Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher, both wearing Giant uniforms, are the only National League pitchers able to stop the Yankees in the last three World Series. "Hub" took Ruffing in the 1937 opener at the Polo Grounds, and beat Bump Hadley in last year's fourth game. Schumacher took the 10-inning fifth game in '37, from Relief Hurler Pat Malone.

♪ ♪ ♪

In winning the 1932 series from the Cubs, the Yankees engineered only one double play. Crosetti and Gordon doubled that figure in this year's first contest.

♪ ♪ ♪

After making six fielding errors in 1936, the Yanks went through '37 without a fumble.

Versatile Members of B. U. Squad

By a Staff Photographer

Earle Crompton

Russell Lowry

Solly Nechtem

Cornells Enjoy Their First Hub Visit in 22 Years

By the Associated Press

The Cornells yelled and yelled and yelled in their greatest New England out-pouring in history last night, which is just what they should have done. . . . It was the first time in 22 years that the local groups of the big Red's alumni were called upon to rally around and sing "far above Cayuga's waters," which they did with a vengeance.

The only discordant note was sounded by Cornell's own Carl Snavely, who after getting a great buildup from Harvard's Dick Harlow and Dick Floyd, the latter being the head of the Crimson's Varsity Club, tried to soft pedal his team's chances against Harvard's one-deep gridiron forces. . . . Snavely took his bow amid a chorus of "Change the tune, Gil." . . . It was evident that the Cornellians hereabout were fed up with dire reports from the home base, so often broadcast by Gil Dobie, who, since signing up with Boston College, has seen even less to enthuse about here than he did at Ithaca. . . . In both places Dobie's views and those of the more observant football writers were almost as far apart as the poles. . . . This corner rates Harvard as strong enough to score once and Cornell to do so three or four times.

Frank Cavanaugh, Jr., son of the late Major, who carried Dartmouth, Boston College, and Fordham to the football heights, has launched his gridiron career as a lineman at Newton High.

According to reports from the West Coast, where Don Budge isn't going too hot, Ellie Vines has gone on record that he and the Oakland red-head will cut up a fortune on the pro circuit . . . That doesn't sound like a trouper of Vines' experience . . . He knows, as does whoever is going to put up the money to lure Budge from the amateur ranks, that it takes at least four to make a successful professional tour, and that Fred Perry and one other star, someone like George Lott, and there's no one exactly like him, are needed to round out an attractive net program.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East

George Washington 26, Butler 0.
Lebanon Valley 9, Moravian 6.
St. Vincent 31, Youngstown 6.
Texas Christian 28, Temple 6.
West Chester T. 14, Geneva 6.
Morris Harvey 14, Potomac State 0.
Alfred 20, Ithaca College 26.
Lowell T. S. 24, New Britain T. 0.
New River 18, Bluefield 7.

South

Georgia 38, Furman 7.
Lenoir-Rhyne 40, West Carolina T. 0.
Miami 32, Tampa 0.
Stetson 28, South Georgia T. 0.
Rollins 54, S. G. State 0.
Maryville College 15, Milligan 0.
Tennessee P. 7, Murfreesboro T. 0.
Tennessee Wes. 6, St. Bernard 0.
Louisville 14, Wayne 12.
Loyola (N. O.) 14, St. Mary's 12.
The Citadel 12, Presbyterian 0.
Birmingham-Southern 7, Mercer 0.
Oglethorpe 19, Wofford 6.
Spring Hill 60, Jacksonville T. 0.
West Tennessee T. 60, Cumberland 0.
Centre 49, Transylvania 0.
Union 6, Georgetown C. 0.
Davidson 33, Erskine 0.
Guilford 6, High Point 6.

Midwest

Marquette 7, Southern Methodist 0.
Detroit 27, Catholic 0.
Southeast Mo., T. 14, Hendrix 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 21, Muskingum 7.
Kent State 13, Findlay 7.
Marietta 28, Otterbein 0.
John Carroll 25, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
Kalamazoo 14, Olivet 0.
Alma 6, Albion 6.
Hope 24, Grand Rapids J. 14.
Eau Claire T. 6, Oshkosh T. 0.
Maryville T. 21, Nebraska Wes. 13.
Virginia J. 20, Hibbing J. 0.
Eveleth J. 14, Duluth J. 0.
Yankton 14, Buena Vista 6.
Wahpeton Science 37, Mayville T. 20.
St. Thomas 14, St. Mary's 0.
Carthage 3, Kirksville T. 0.
Rockhurst 18, William Jewell 6.
Michigan N. 12, Illinois N. 6.
Coe 19, Monmouth 13.
Luther 18, Simpson 0.
Arkansas Tech 0, Pittsburg T. 0.
Minot T. 13, Bottineau Foresters 0.
Doane 20, York 0.
Hastings 7, Kearney T. 3.
Nebraska Central 28, Dana 0.
Ellendale Normal 13, Jamestown 13.
Mankato T. 31, Bemidji T. 0.
Western Union 20, Wartburg 6.
St. Thomas 14, St. Mary's 0.
Oklahoma B. 27, Southwestern 0.
Sterling 14, Haskell 9.
College of Emporia 7, Bethel 6.
Ottawa 7, McPherson 0.
Bethany 19, Baker 6.
Central 14, Warrensburg T. 13.
Missouri Valley 33, Wentworth 7.
La Crosse T. 12, Superior T. 7.

Southwest

Texas State 19, Okla. T. 14.
Swn. Okla. T. 27, E. C. Okla. T. 7.
S. F. A. 6, Henderson S. T. 0.
New Mexico 45, Colorado C. 0.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado State 0, Denver 0.
Westminster 6, Mesa Jr. 6.
Texas Mines 32, Greeley State 0.

Far West

Pomona 25, Laverne 0.
Puget Sound 13, Whitman 0.
E. Oregon N. T. C. of Idaho 0.
Cent. Washington 6, Pacific Lutheran 0.
San Francisco 14, Santa Barbara St. 0.
San Jose S. 48, Humboldt St. 0.
Redlands 18, California Tech 6.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

An Authority Speaks

To those whose football goes back to the '80s or even '90s, the views which Amos Alonzo Stagg, coach of the College of Pacific football squad, gave to a reporter in a recent interview at Stockton, Calif., not only contain much interest as to the present-day game as compared with that of the earlier period; but they must bring back memories of some of the most stirring events that have ever taken place on the college gridiron. Few sports have undergone such radical changes in the past half-century as has the game of American college football, and when you pause to remember that Stagg has been actively coaching college teams for the past 49 years and was a fine player on the Yale varsity eleven during his undergraduate days, you must freely admit that he is well qualified to compare the present-day game with that of more than 50 years ago. And this becomes all the more apparent when it is recalled that no coach in football history has done more toward meeting the changes than this veteran of veterans.

Wide World

Amos Alonzo Stagg

A Common Man's Sport

One of the most salient points that he brought out in his interview was the fact that while some 30 or more years ago football was a game for the few, it is now a game in which the common boy and man take part. There are many football fans today who can recall when Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were the leading teams of the country and the players on those elevens were the best. How different today! Now it is what you might call real news when one of the Big Three Colleges places a player on an al-America team, and, it is some time since any one of those colleges could claim the intercollegiate championship of its own section of the country, to say nothing of the entire United States. This is not due so much to the fact that football at those three universities has suffered such a decline as it is to the fact that football at other colleges has improved to such an extent that it has caught up to and even passed the best that the Big Three now has to offer. And, as Coach Stagg says, this widespread growth has naturally resulted in a higher standard of play everywhere.

To Be Honored by Chicago

This is the forty-ninth year that Lon Stagg has been coaching college football. He is the veteran of that large body of men who are busy in teaching schoolboys and collegians the fine points of the gridiron game. He coached, captained, and played on an eleven at the International Y. M. C. A., College of Springfield, Mass., for a year or two, and then went to Chicago in 1892, where he started football and coached the Maroon for a period of 41 years, also serving as captain the first year. When the authorities were unable to reappoint him in 1933 because of his having passed the age limit for active service, Coach Stagg declined to accept a retirement which carired $3,000 a year, and accepted the position of head coach at College of the Pacific, a position which he has held ever since. In order fittingly to honor the man who brought football to Chicago, a game is to be played between College of the Pacific and Chicago at Stagg Field Nov. 12, next. It will be Chicago's "homecoming" game. This will indeed be a fitting tribute to one who has always maintained the highest standards of football skill and sportsmanship from the college which he served so long and loyally.

Stagg's Team of 1891

My most vivid recollection of Stagg comes from an event which took place in the game which Stagg's team played against the Harvard varsity on Jarvis Field, in 1891. That year Stagg served as coach, captain, and quarterback on the team which was made up of students at the International Y. M. C. A. College. Stagg's team had already played one game against Harvard, which the Crimson won 34 to 0. Two weeks later they played a second game, and it was in this contest that the event took place. Springfield worked the ball well down toward Harvard territory; but it hardly seemed possible that it would score. Yet in some way Stagg took the ball through the Harvard team, and when the whistle blew there he was sitting on the pigskin behind the Crimson goal line. And that was a real achievement in those days.

World Series Notes

Crosetti Quite a Ball Player

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—That Crosetti at shortstop, said Marse Joe McCarthy, is quite a ball player. There was no one who could disagree with the Manager of the New York Yankees when he referred thus glowingly to the crack shortstop and field backbone of his infield, Frankie Crosetti.

"And," added Marse Joe, "he is undoubtedly the outstanding star of this series so far."

Here again, his listeners agreed unanimously. But it was so unlike McCarthy to single out for praise any one player of the closely-knit team unit that is the Yanks, that all concerned were somewhat taken aback.

Still, Joe couldn't very well say anything else. The slim, dark Crosetti was the defensive sparkplug who saved the first game of the current World Series against the Chicago Cubs, and no one can deny that his two-run eighth inning homer ruined a masterful pitching performance by Dizzy Dean in the second game to put the Yanks two up in the classic.

So, you inquire around about this Crosetti. Here's a fellow, 28 years old, who has never, in seven years with the Yankees since coming up from San Francisco been a dangerous hitter. His lifetime batting average is under .260. He's a swell fellow personally, and all that, but he's the lone member of the Yankee cast who most definitely is lacking in power hitting.

Yet he's one of the three members of the present cast of regulars, excluding pitchers, left from the championship combination of 1932. The others are Lou Gehrig, who's there because of his ranking in all-time baseball lists, and Bill Dickey, today's greatest catcher.

And he's still around, although in that same '32 series he was the one weak member in the lineup, batting a "tremendous" .133 and making a new series record of four errors afield.

Definitely, McCarthy, must have seen something even then. The secret, the old-timers will tell you, is that even in '32, Crosetti showed signs of becoming as great, or greater, a money player than any other man in a lineup devoted to that type of performer.

Although his defensive work was on the weak side during the 1937 season, largely because in unimportant games against second-division clubs he doesn't "give out" that extra step on the fast-hit, hop-ball that makes life miserable for shortstops, he fielded a flawless 1.000 in the World Series last fall. And this year he made 45 errors during the regular season, but in the first two games of the World Series he consistently made impossible plays look easy.

So the Yankees, who rarely waste time on the lads with nothing on the ball, have kept him around. And he's a mighty handy guy out there in the short field, as well as somewhat better than a green hand at the plate when a rival tosser turns in a "Dizzy Dean" performance. Ask Joe McCarthy.

Terrier Football Team Boasts Array of Versatile Athletes

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston University's football team possesses three of the most versatile athletes the Terrier athletic office has ever had the pleasure of recording on its well-filled record book at one time.

Years after they have graduated next June the names of Solly Nechtem, Earle Crompton, and Russ Lawry are going to be mentioned by both alumni and undergraduates when any of the five major sports—track, hockey, baseball, football, and basketball—are brought up for conversation.

On the football field these lads are known as triple-threats in that Terrier backfield. They can run, pass, or kick the ball with almost equal ability, the edge, if any, going to Chelsea's Nechtem. Coach Pat Hanley has all three of them operating together this season and once they get to clicking, B. U.'s opposition should see plenty of fireworks.

When the basketball season rolls around Nechtem and Lawry will wear the court shorts for the Terriers. Both boys are forwards, Lawry playing on the port side with Nechtem in at right. Both are high scorers with Nechtem having a slight margin over his teammate. In the two years that Solly has been on the varsity quintet he has compiled a scoring record that has placed him among the East's leading shot makers.

The track season? There you have Captain Crompton, Nechtem, and Lawry again. And again Nechtem flashes to the fore in the sprints and jumps, while Lawry concentrates on the weights and pole vault. Crompton devotes his energy to the weights.

In the remaining two major sports, hockey and baseball, Crompton is the ice enthusiast, while Nechtem leans toward the diamond. As yet Crompton has been unable to see active competition in a hockey game, but it has not been because he isn't capable of making the team. Rather, he has been handicapped by football injuries which have made it impossible for him to play the game he really loves more than all else. Crompton is a defenseman of unusual ability and he hopes that he will be able to see service this year.

Nechtem took up baseball for the first time in his college career last season. Although he didn't make a regular position Coach Mel Collard was able to use him in several games last year to good advantage. With baseball added to his sport activities, Solly will graduate with the distinction of being a Boston University four-letter man.

On the Terrier football team, of course, there are other versatile athletes, but who only participate in two sports: Capt. Johnny Walker has been the varsity baseball catcher for the past two years, alternating with Al Holgerson. Irwin "Red" Kopecky, hard-charging tackle, is an outstanding basketball player, while Bob Leahy, who has recently joined the varsity eleven, rates as one of the best pitchers the Terriers have had in years. Leahy has defeated Harvard in three out of four games.

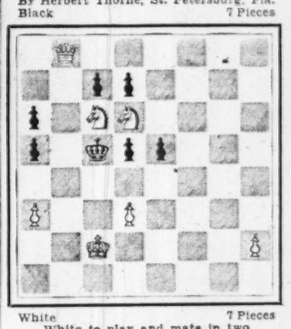
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 8, 1938

Problem No. 2077

By Herbert Thorne, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Black 7 Pieces

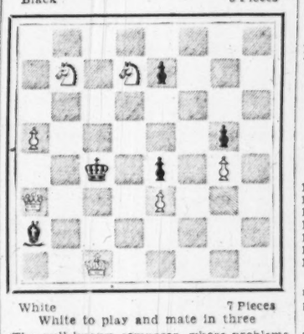


White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

(Selected as the best original in the July Chess Review by solvers. This is the composer's first published problem.)

Problem No. 2078

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
By A. J. Fink, San Francisco, Calif.
Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

(The well-known composer, whose problems were featured in this column recently, favors us with this original, not too difficult, but none the less pleasing.)

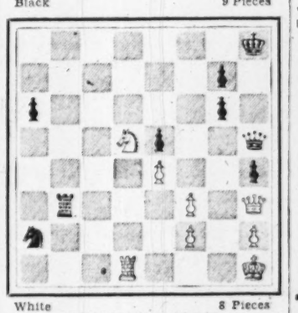
Solutions to Problems

No. 2075. Kt-B3
No. 2076. 1. Q-QR8 BxQ
2. Kt-Kt5
1. . . . . KtxQ
2. Kt-K6
1. . . . . PxKt
2. Q-R8

End-Game No. 427. Black wins: 1 . . . Q-B4ch (Black); 2 K-R6, Q-R6ch; 3 K-Kt7, Q-Kt8ch; 4 K-R6, Q-R8ch; 5 K-Kt7, Q-Kt4ch; 6 K-R7, K-B7 and Black mates shortly.

End-Game No. 428

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and win

(A pretty and unexpected finish from Tylor-Thomas, Brighton (England), 1938. White forces mate.)

Notes

One of the most active chess clubs in suburban Boston is the Lynn Chess Club, which has quarters at 68 Market Street, Lynn, Mass. Formed in 1931 with 18 members, the club has made consistent growth and now has about 40 members, entering teams in both sections of the Metropolitan League. The North Shore League, which it was instrumental in forming, has been won by the club team for the past two years. The 1938 club champion is L. Resnick, with A. Howarth winning the Class B championship.

The club has also sponsored inter-scholastic tournaments, and plans this year to form a schoolboy league, with teams from near-by high schools.

Players in the vicinity of Lynn are invited to visit the club rooms practically every evening except Saturday and Sunday.

The Fifth International Miniature Tourney, with a three-move section, a four-move section, and a special section for Indian themes of any length, has been announced by R. Cheney, problem editor of the Chess Review. Entries should be mailed to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., by March 1, 1939.

Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakian grand master, played a match with V. Mikenas, Lithuanian champion, in June, winning with a score of 8-2, winning six and drawing four. Before the present international complications, it was announced that Flohr would meet Alekhine for the world's championship next spring.

Here is one of Flohr's easy wins from Mikenas.

Slav Defense

Flohr	Mikenas	Flohr	Mikenas
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 B-K3	Kt-R5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 P-B3	Kt-B4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	20 Kt-K4	Kt(Kt)-R3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	21 BxKt	RxB
6 P-K3	B-Q6	22 QR-Q	R-Kt3
7 BxB	PxB	23 Kt-K3	PxP
8 QxP	QKt-Q2	24 KtxKt	RxPch
9 Castles	P-K3	25 K-R	PxKt
10 P-K4	B-K2	26 QxP(b)	RxKtP
11 B-Kt3	P-KR3(a)	27 P-Q5	Q-B
12 B-R4	P-KKt4	28 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
13 B-Kt3	P-Kt5	29 PxB	Q-Q
14 Kt-Q2	P-KR4	30 R(B1)-Kch	K-B
15 P-K5	KKt-Kt	31 Q-R3ch	Resigns
16 B-B4	Kt-B		

(a) The beginning of a plan that Flohr refutes easily. 11 . . . Castles is much more prudent.

(b) Flohr has carefully worked out the winning counterplay.

The game below was played by correspondence by two strong Russians. On his 17th move, Black begins a magnificent combination.

English Opening

Ragozin	Sozin	Ragozin	Sozin
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	13 Q-Q2	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-Kt2	B-Q2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	15 P-K4	B-B3
4 P-Q4	PxP	16 P-B3	KR-Kt
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	17 K-B2	P-B4(a)
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	18 PxP	RxPch
7 B-R4	BxKtch	19 KxR	BxPch
8 PxB	Kt-K4	20 K-Kt	Castles
9 Kt-Kt5	P-R3	21 Kt-B2	R-Ktch
10 Q-Q4	P-Q3	22 K-B2	Q-Q
11 BxKt	PxB	23 P-KR4	BxR
12 Kt-R3	P-QB4	Resigns	

(a) At this point the reader should try to work out the combination which Black is planning.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees scored third straight victory, 5-1, over Giants in World Series as National Leaguers' defense cracked up behind Hal Schumacher.

Gene Smith and Harmon Beat Budge-Kukuljevic

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Gene Smith, Oakland High School teacher, who eliminated Adrian Quist, Australian star, from the Pacific Coast tennis tournament here, joined with Bobbie Harmon, of Berkeley, yesterday and defeated Don Budge, Oakland, and Franjo Kukuljevic, of Yugoslavia, in the doubles. The score was 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Budge, playing in the third round of the men's singles, however, conquered Robert Peacock of Berkeley, 7—5, 6—4, and meets his first real singles test of the tournament when he plays Ronald Shayes of the English Davis Cup team in a fourth round match.

Jack Tidball, of Los Angeles, reached the quarter-finals with a 6—4, 8—6 victory over Eric Filby of England.

Harry Hopman, of Australia, defeated Frank Kovacs, Oakland, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, and will meet the winner of the Budge-Shayes match. Hopman lost the recent Pacific Southwest tournament to Quist.

The women's singles narrowed to an all-foreign field. Thelma Coyne, England, defeated Dorothy Bundy, Los Angeles, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; Nancye Wynne, Australia, defeated Dorothy Stevenson, Australia, 6—3, 6—3; and Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, beat Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Kansas City Wins

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8 (AP)—Walter Judnich's galloping one-handed stab of Ham Schulte's drive to left center with two down in the ninth inning nipped a Newark rally last night, gave Kansas City a 4-to-2 victory, and forced the Little World Series into the seventh and final game tonight.

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FIVE POINTS

Some AFL Chiefs See Hope Of Ending U. S. Labor Schism

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 8—If peace is shortly to reunite the two great factions in the labor movement, it can come only like a rabbit pulled out of the sleight-of-hand man's tall silk hat. Nothing but the unexpected can patch up the split, for the drift seems swirling toward two permanent national labor organizations.

For the first time outside peacemakers who have struggled for reconciliation at past gatherings of the American Federation of Labor intimate it is no longer of any use.

After the constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization is held six weeks hence, the breach can not be bridged, in the judgment of experienced men in the labor world.

Tobin Plea Discounted

Little chance is seen here of President Roosevelt intervening at the last hour, nor is much weight given to the peace plea of Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union and Chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic Party in the last two Roosevelt campaigns.

While it is conceivable the President might attempt a plan of mediation, such an offer is not anticipated by Federation leaders, and would supply the biggest surprise of the three-year conflict.

Nevertheless Mr. Tobin is not alone, though in evident minority, in still urging the AFL to search for peace. Some other sturdy wheelhorses of the Federation hold desperately to hope.

A few feel the convention should wire the President immediately in pursuit of the counsel of peace he sent in his message to this meeting. Others think the Federation should renew its conference committee for any possible reopening of negotiation with the CIO.

Majority Lose Hope

But the majority seems convinced the last prospect of unity has trickled out. "Peace has already been taken up by the Executive Council of the Federation," said an official, "and disposed of."

A new issue has arisen in Communism. Since the compromise agreed on by conference committees of the two wings was vetoed by John L. Lewis, the infiltration of Communism into the CIO has increased, it is asserted by Federation leaders, until it is now doubtful whether the AFL would consider peace without a condemnation of Communism.

Obviously most here deem the final sundering inevitable, and some find it deplorable. Opinion has many facets. A few quotations from leaders will illustrate the diversity.

"The split is worse than ever," commented a notable union head. "Two antagonistic philosophies cannot be gotten together. Neither side has wanted to unite. No significant peace move is now in progress. Tobin does not have the votes here. He had to do something for the President and the Democratic Party. The result of committee reports next week will be more definite organization and attack on the CIO.

Puts Blame on Lewis

In different tone one of the Federation's seasoned standbys said: "This is tragic. The convention should send a message to the President. The split should not be allowed to go through. It is hurting business. There should be grounds on which we could meet. I still think there is a possibility of peace."

A key figure in the Federation added: "Our conference committee agreed with their committee on a plan aimed at reunion. John L. Lewis turned it down. Why humiliate ourselves by knocking on the CIO door? Why is all the pressure put on us?"

From an outside labor expert of the highest standing came this: "If the CIO convention is held next month, you will never get them together. Lewis is going through with his convention. There is little import in the Tobin speech. He spoke as Democratic labor chairman. It is late for talk of a committee of mediation being named by the President. The Government has clearly been trying to get them together for two years."

In his unforeseen appeal for peace, Mr. Tobin told the Federation that President Roosevelt in his message meant that if he was to go on he must have a solid labor movement behind him so as to go forward for more legislation. The Teamsters' president, long one of the leading officers of the AFL, pictured a labor movement today numbering 7,000,000, the greatest in any land, and soon mounting to 10,000,000. With families and friends that would mean, he declared, 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 more, sufficient to elect a President or to tell either a Republican or Democratic Administration what the workers wanted and what it must do.

Duty of Federation

He "urged that the Federation's first consideration was the multitude of workers to the end of bringing them into one organization."

Apart from the peace problem, James Wilson, Labor adviser from the United States to the International Labor Organization at Geneva, reported he had noticed a change in sentiment among the nations for the 40-hour week. He forecast that effort initiated by the ILO would "bring shorter hours of labor to the workers of the world."

Anti-picketing laws, up for a vote Nov. 8 in three Pacific Coast States, will be held unconstitutional if passed, and the AFL will make the court fight, declared Judge Joseph A. Padway, head of the Law Department of the AFL.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

"Happy About the Whole Thing"

Ambrose O'Connell, who has been Postmaster General Farley's executive assistant, has taken over his new duties as Second Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. O'Connell is a lawyer and has been active in Democratic circles as treasurer and convention vice-chairman.

Wide World

Heads Women's Post

Mrs. Pearl Vetter of Miami is commander of an all-women post of organized ex-service men, the only post of its kind in Florida.

Wide World

Honored by Paris

Ben Pagliano, New York barber, 20 years after he participated in the Meuse-Argonne battle, is to be decorated by France.

© Harris & Ewing

Wins High Post

Lieut. Col. David McCoach, Jr., the recently-appointed Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has begun his duties.

French Line Plans Normandie Sequel For '41 Launching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The big business of trans-Atlantic passenger service brought announcement of plans by the French Line Oct. 8 for the launching by 1941 of another vessel of even greater proportions than the $60,000,000 Normandie. Henri Morin de Linclays, General Director of the line in the United States and Canada, a passenger from France on the Ile de France which reached New York Oct. 7, said the decision to build the new super-liner was reached at the meeting of the line's directorate 10 days ago.

With two ocean liners of the Normandie's 83,000-ton class in operation, weekly trans-Atlantic service will be possible from the United States and Europe.

Blueprints for the new vessel are being drafted now by naval architects in France, M. de Linclays said, stating that, while it would approximately duplicate the Normandie in length and tonnage, its engines would produce about 250,000 horsepower to the Normandie's 160,000, increasing its speed three knots over the Normandie's 31 knots or more. Its cabins, he continued, would accommodate about 500 more than the 2,000 passengers who may be booked on the Normandie with more extensive tourist and third-class quarters, and its cargo and automobile capacity also would be greater.

Plymouth Workers Clash Over Hours

DETROIT, (AP)—The United Automobile Workers' movement for a 32-hour week until all workers have been recalled by motorcar manufacturers brought a clash Oct. 8 with one of the "big three" in the industry.

Fifteen thousand auto workers were made idle when union employees at the main Plymouth plant of the Chrysler Corporation refused to work Oct. 7 because the management notified them that the 40-hour week would replace the 32-hour week which had been in effect.

Richard T. Frankensteen, recently reinstated International UAW Vice-President, said he would confer on the question Oct. 10 with H. L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President in charge of industrial relations.

The Plymouth workers' refusal to work because they already had completed a 32-hour week left 6,000 employees of that plant idle and also 9,000 in the Mack Avenue factory of the Briggs Manufacturing Company which supplies auto bodies for Plymouth.

C. G. Edelen, chief shop steward at Plymouth, said the men would return Oct. 10—the plant does not operate on Saturday—but they would refuse to work more than 32 hours next week. Their return would reopen the Briggs unit.

At Flint, Jack Little, President of UAW Local 156, said a deferred strike vote by employees in the Buick division of General Motors Corporation would be taken "unless corporation officials at Detroit act on our demands."

GOP Hopes Dewey Can Start Party On Way to Power

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—National focus will be on New York State beginning Monday when District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey will open his campaign to capture the Commonwealth for the Republican Party on Nov. 8 on the issue of eradication of boss-ridden governments, while Postmaster General James A. Farley, as National and State Democratic Chairman, will make it the mainstem of New Deal Congressional campaigns in the Nation along with command of the critical Empire State battle.

In both camps the campaign is seen of paramount importance. To the Democrats, it means the keeping or the losing of the President's home State with all the impact either outcome would have on the 1940 political setup. To the Republicans, victory will ring out the notice that the Party is set for its "come back" and that 1940 will see this process in full movement. Each side is intensely aware that the test is at hand, and readying itself with all the strategic skill that can be brought to bear.

Mr. Dewey presented a sample of his method of attack in a preliminary radiocast yesterday, when, with 100,000 Republican women listening in from luncheon roundtables throughout the State, he declared that a revitalized Republican Party was ready to "smash the influence of corrupt machines throughout the State." It was beyond the power of any one County Prosecutor to fight such a situation, Mr. Dewey said: only a Governor could exercise the proper authority that makes for widespread clean Government.

Would Clean Up State

It would be his purpose if elected Governor, Mr. Dewey said, to clean up the State politically just as he has undertaken to clean up New York City in his investigations and prosecutions of politically protected rackets.

In particular, the young candidate paid tribute to the woman voter, and the steps she had already taken to organize for the fight ahead, in a bow to the New York State Republican Women, Inc., which was his auspices for the radiocast.

It was the support of the woman voter of the State, Mr. Dewey declared, which had brought the New York courts "into line with modern practices of other progressive states," and he praised her conscientious and sincere approach to jury duty as having "given new life and strength" to the jury system, "the greatest safeguard of justice."

Assemblywoman Jane Todd, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, introduced Mr. Dewey and defined the woman's view of his campaign as "a great crusade to rescue the State from boss rule."

Registration Aims

Mr. Dewey's opening speech came on the eve of registration week in the State, and Party workers in all camps are lined up to persuade as many citizens as possible to enroll, so that they may be eligible to vote on Nov. 8. Registration booths will be open in New York City daily from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., beginning Monday, and on Saturday the hours will be extended from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Throughout the rest of the State in communities of 5,000 or more population, registration will be on Friday and Saturday of next week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. and on the same days the following week from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

In communities of less than 5,000, where the system of permanent registration operates, the polling places will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. next Saturday and from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. the following Saturday, with only voters new in the election district needing to register.

In New York City, where approximately 2,500,000 residents are expected to qualify to vote, 1,200,000 copies of the proposed new state Constitution, on which referendum will be held, will be distributed to the voters by the Board of Elections.

The Democrats go into the first fight full of confidence. Their leaders declare that Gov. Lehman will sweep his party to victory with 2,000,000 votes and that if Mr. Dewey comes within 500,000 of the Lehman majority he will be doing well. Despite this show of confidence, however, the Farley forces will put all their strategic aptitude into the contest that they gave to the national campaign in 1936. The Governor at this time does not contemplate beginning his speaking before Oct. 20.

In the Republican camp the situation is seen through entirely different lenses as their leadership mobilizes under the direction of Mr. Simpson and State Chairman William S. Murray to bring out the orthodox Republicans, the independents and the women voters.

To this end Mr. Simpson today had resigned his post as leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District. His successor in this so-called "silk-stocking" district is Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.

Mr. Simpson continues as head of the New York County Republican Committee and State Committee designee as National Committeeman to succeed Charles D. Hilles, who has retired.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

144. For the Daladier policies at Paris, in the Chamber of Deputies, 535 to 75. Mr. Chamberlain announced (1) that there would be no immediate general election; (2) that "conscription or compulsory national service will not be introduced in peacetime"; (3) that he did not favor a world appeasement conference at this time; (4) that an immediate loan of £10,000,000 would be made to Czechoslovakia; and then he left for his brief vacation.

* * *

Premier Daladier won powers to conduct the affairs of France by decree, within certain limits, until Nov. 15, and applied himself and his Cabinet to a serious financial situation created by the expense and panic of mobilization.

* * *

Czech Trenody

In the deepening twilight of the young Czech nation, President Beneš laid down his leadership. Adolf Hitler had said: "It is not a question of Czechoslovakia but of Herr Beneš." A conservative army group was now in power, invoking the oft-repeated term "realism," and arguing as did one of its spokesmen in a Czech publication: "Anyone who suggests we could today by some miracle defend ourselves against Germany is either a criminal provocateur or a scoundrel. Neither with our new frontiers can we take part in any anti-German combination." And the ultimate statement of this new spirit of resignation in Prague came later in the week from Premier Syrovy himself: "There is nothing left but to reconcile ourselves to our fate."

* * *

President Beneš thus spoke to his peoples: ". . . I was elected under different circumstances. Because I am, and will remain, a convinced democrat, I think I am doing right to go now. . . . We are to become a national state, a State of Czechs and Slovaks. This will give the State a strong moral basis, and I shall look with hope on our national future. The crown of the tree which is our homeland has been cut off, but the roots of the nation still stand fast in the soil. In time, new shoots will go out from the tree."

* * *

Slovak Autonomy

As if to strengthen this "strong moral basis" cited by the resigning President, Czech and Slovak statesmen announced shortly thereafter a new structure for the nation, with the magic phrase of "Slovak autonomy" for the self-reliant people of the east of Czechoslovakia. "Within the framework of the Republic," which leaves foreign policy and finance and public works and such centralized or joint affairs to the Government at Prague, the Slovaks are to receive broad powers of self-government at once.

* * *

Aftermath

Under cover of the general relaxation, Germany made new gains which no one felt able to resist. Several districts not yielded to Germany at the Munich Conference, or apparently even at the high watermark of the the German demands at Godesberg, were quietly turned over to Germany by the Sudeten International Commission at Berlin. Districts entirely Czech in population are thus to become German with their only recourse being to the plans for resettlement and swapping of Czech and Germanic groups.

* * *

Meanwhile, the German army preceeded step by step through the agreed stages of occupation of the Sudetenland, and a National Socialist triumph was jubilantly staged. "For the first time I am today permitted to address you as 'My Egerlanders'" said Reichsführer Hitler at Eger. ". . . Never again shall the Sudetenland be torn from the Reich!"

* * *

Down the Danube, meanwhile, the utmost confusion reigned behind the scenes. Should Poland and Hungary seek a common frontier below the Carpathians, at the expense of the Czechoslovak district of Ruthenia, and form some sort of bulwark against the advancing German tide?

Should Rumania join in the move, or open its frontiers to the Eastward Thrust?

* * *

The United States turned to the World's Series.

Siamese Arrested In Alleged Plot To Restore King

SINGAPORE, Oct. 8 (AP)—Ten arrests had been made today in connection with an attempt to overthrow the Siamese Government.

It was believed that those arrested intended to try to restore former King Prajadhipok to the throne from which he abdicated March 3, 1935, to be followed by his young nephew, now King Ananda Mihidol.

The Minister of Agriculture fled from Bangkok.

King Prajadhipog abdicated, after a lengthy controversy with the Siamese Parliament. Since he had no son, the throne went to his young nephew, who was 9 years old at the time.

Ananda was proclaimed King four days after Prajadhipok abdicated. He remained in school at Lausanne, Switzerland, however, and a regency was set up to rule until he was of age.

A plot against the Government, said to have been started by non-commissioned officers of the Army, was discovered in August, 1935.

Fourtee npersons were arrested last December for alleged participation in another plot against the Government.

It was announced King Ananda would leave Switzerland about the middle of this month for a visit to Siam.

Northeastern Region Heads PWA's Parade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration says that its Region No. 1, comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, led all other regions in the 1938 PWA program.

The northeast region was first both in number of applications and in the volume of construction requested, Sept. 30 was the last date under the 1938 PWA Act on which applications from communities and states could be received.

At the close of business Sept. 30, Region No. 1 had asked for 2,891 projects with a total construction value of $1,234,840,469. This construction would be financed by applications for $846,213,171 in allotments, including $191,328,035 in loans and $654,885,136 in grants.

Motor Officials Seek Drivers' Code

DETROIT, (AP)—The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators adopted resolutions Oct. 7 calling for a national code of minimum standards for automobile drivers and for a program of reciprocity among the states in the commercial vehicles traffic.

Arthur W. Magee, New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commissioner, was elected President of the Association. Mike Holm, of Minnesota, and A. W. Bohlen, of South Carolina, were named Vice-Presidents, and Earl Snell, of Oregon, Secretary-Treasurer.

King Predicts Signing Of Canadian-U. S. Pact

OTTAWA (CP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King met with the Cabinet Oct. 7 for last-minute consultation before leaving for a vacation which he is expected to spend in the United States.

While he made no announcement it was believed he would go to Florida or Georgia so as to be ready to go to Washington on short notice if needed for final phases of the United States-Canada trade treaty negotiations. He is to be away from Canada until November.

On Oct. 4 Mr. King said he believed the revised trade pact would be signed this month.

WPA Project Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C.—Approval of an $83,000 WPA sidewalk and street project for China Grove, N. C., has been received here from Washington. The project will require a year for completion and will employ 104 men. About six miles of work, including storm sewers, gutters, curbs, and sidewalk, will be laid.

Age-Pension Pledges Mount; How Will Nation Pay the Bill?

(Continued from Page 1)

sions, and President Roosevelt on Sept. 9 said he would not oppose it if a "sound" method could be devised for raising the funds, estimated at $250,000,000 annually. The Federal Government now matches state funds for old-age pensions up to a maximum of $15 a month a person.

Government Contribution

The Government, it should be understood, makes a direct contribution, mentioned above, to state aid of indigent aged; but makes no direct contribution in the larger system of old-age insurance; millions of workers, and tens of thousands of employers are being taxed on pay rolls to run this latter system, but the Government does not make a cash contribution. This is contrary to European practice. In most other countries funds are built up on a three-way basis—government, employers, and workers sharing the cost. It is likely the Government will be brought into partnership soon in America as another oblique result of the pension drive. Sweeping revision all along the line is possible.

The Administration's attitude toward the Townsend and other groups has been stated by President Roosevelt. "In our efforts to provide security for all the American people," he wrote last August, "let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate shortcuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes."

Townsendism is today featured in political contests over the country, and a brief résumé is in order.

Financing Proposals

The Townsend plan would finance its spectacular benefits out of a special tax. Thus it differs from the California "$30-a-week" scheme, which calls for issuance of scrip to be retired from the sales of stamps to be attached to the scrip at regular intervals. The first Townsend bill of January, 1935, provided for payment of a $200 monthly pension to every idle citizen 60 years of age or over and was to be financed by a 2 per cent Federal transactions tax.

The present bill, entitled the "General Welfare Act," carrying the Townsend idea and amended by Representative Gerald Boileau (Prog.) of Wisconsin, eliminates reference to a $200 maximum pension, and simply provides for a pro rata distribution of funds available. All persons 60 years of age or over would be eligible for pension, regardless of need. It would repeal present old-age pension and old-age security laws and substitute for pay-roll taxes and the former Townsend "transactions tax" a 2 per cent gross-income tax. Sponsors assert this big tax would bring in $5,760,000,000 a year. Congressional pension forces are united behind this scheme.

Committee Findings

The "general welfare act" in essence is little different from the original Townsend plan, and contains most of the hazards which were pointed out by the Committee of Old-Age Security of the twentieth Century Fund. This Committee concluded the Townsend plan would not aid recovery, but would "merely take a substantial part of the income now earned by people under 60 and hand it to those over 60. The younger would have less while the older would have more." It found, moreover, that "it is not economically possible to provide pensions of $200 a month to persons over 60 without drastically lowering the standard of living of the remainder of the population and disrupting the Nation's economic machinery."

Harassed Congressmen who care not one way or the other about the Townsend movement, state informally that they haven't been "bothered" by anything like it since the old prohibition drive. They vouch for the earnest, sincerity of its sponsors. Many politicians are phrasing soft-spoken statements, doubtless hoping in many instances to center attention on other campaign issues. One of the most famous statements was offered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts:

"The most deep-seated and eternal aim of the human race is leisure and security for the aged and opportunity for the young. The Townsend movement is the embodiment of this aim, with which I am in complete accord."

Two Interpretations

There are obviously two interpretations of this statement, as there are to many others which the Townsend group has inspired. Whether the group can cash these ambiguous notes when the Congressional bank opens again this winter is a question that will be decided, in large part, by voters in November elections.

As the situation stands today, North, South, East, and West, pressure groups seeking old-age security are making their emphatic voices heard in the campaigns.

Child's Need of Home Urgent, Recreational Congress Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7 — The twenty-third National Recreational Congress closed here today with an appeal by Sanford Bates, president of the Boys' Club of America, to preserve the good home, improve the poor home, and supply the missing home, ringing in the ears of the delegates. Mr. Bates, internationally known for his work to prevent juvenile delinquency and for his prison reform efforts, declared that this was one of the highest missions of the American people and that efforts to get boys off the streets must not result in taking them out of the home, provided the home is fit to harbor them.

"Our program may be so devised as to supplement the school and social agency in the development of sturdy and home-loving citizens," he declared.

Workers Organized

One of the chief features of the convention was the organization of the Recreation Workers of America, which elected V. K. Brown, Superintendent of Recreation of Chicago Park District, as President; George H. Jelte, Superintendent of Recreation, Los Angeles, First Vice-President; Dorothy Enderis, Director of Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wis., Second Vice-President; Arthur T. Noran, Superintendent of Recreation, Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary, and Lewis Barrett, Executive Secretary, District of Columbia Recreation Committee, Treasurer.

Mr. Bates declared that, sociologically, the family has been the conduit whereby the cultural heritage has been passed on, meanwhile stressing that great changes had happened to the "all-sufficient family circle of our forefathers."

"Originally the home combined every function necessary to life," he said. "Members of the family depended upon each others' co-operative efforts for living and health. That situation, in turn, developed loyalty and solidarity.

"Today, the child learns not at the mother's knee, but through a public educational system that has endless ramifications. Likewise, the health, the economic security, and the spiritual culture of children have been left not to the tender solicitude of the mother and father, but to strangers who take pay for their services.

"Practically the only function of the family today in many instances is that of providing an affectionate and sympathetic interest in the child and his welfare, and when not even that function is present, we say that the home is broken and that this child is in danger.

"Sheldon and Elanor Glueck found that 91 per cent of the delinquent women whom they studied came from broken or poorly supervised homes.

"Adverse home conditions are a major factor in delinquency. The majority of delinquents come from homes blinded by poverty and economic stress. Deprivation of physical necessities, of food, clothing, and a decent and uncrowded dwelling place leads to ill health and unsatisfied desire. The worry and insecurity of life under such conditions leaves an indelible impression on the maturing character of the child, particularly since these conditions are also productive of bitterness and discord among the older members of the family. . . ."

Mr. Bates recalled that not only education, but social work and recreation, have shifted the center of their emphasis from existing social patterns, such as the family, to the "personality" of the child.

"If the highly trained child experts have failed to rescue a predelinquent, they plead for a greater education of parents," he continued, "but the blunt fact of it is that not only is the competition for the child's interest outside the home too keen for the home to compete with, but the character of the average parent is such that there is little hope of their ever being intelligent and skillful enough to meet this competition.

"And so we have tried unsuccessfully to purify the 'movies,' to reduce by legislation, by censorship, by prohibition, and by more or less futile community efforts the hazards which our children meet. We are coming to realize that to provide outside the home wholesome, leisure-time, activities for millions of boys and girls is a tremendous task."

Tendencies

Mr. Bates stressed the converging concepts or movements which make such endeavor doubly important, listing them as follows:

1. The average boy and girl will be obliged to stay at home longer than formerly. It will not be so easy for the high school graduate to step into a remunerative job and immediately look forward to financial independence.

2. For large masses of people, family life may have to be relied upon for a greater proportion of life's satisfaction than formerly. Most youths can no longer hope through mere effort or industry to become a ranch owner or a railroad president. They can reasonably expect a modest living with increased leisure, affection, and happiness within the family as their chief sources of enduring satisfaction.

3. Failure of Governmental attempts to reform the juvenile delinquent in public institutions are confirming our belief that such reforms must take place in the home or not at all.

4. The profitable utilization of leisure time, the prime concern of the National Recreational Association, will have its implications in the life of the families as well as the individual."

Family Closely Knit

The family that plans together is the family that plays together, Mr. Bates declared, adding that, "moreover the family that plays together is the family that stays together."

Frank B. Callahan of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., another speaker, stressed that industrial organizations have a great moral responsibility for providing their employees with educational and cultural facilities necessary for the proper use of their leisure.

The shorter work week has made for a demand for more recreation and particularly for new types of recreational activities, he found, adding that many of the larger and more far-sighted companies have recognized this and provided well-rounded recreational programs for their employees. Among these he named his own company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, General Motors Corporation, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, the Pontiac Motor Corporation, the Florida Power and Light Company, the Eaton Company of Toronto, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

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Sanford Bates
President of Boys' Club of America.

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Where Youngsters Keep Busy And Grow in Responsibility

The Home Works Plan for Community Youth—Do You Know About This Good Work With Young People?

By Grace M. Miller
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Parchment, Mich.

Once there was a boy who had a mother that could make nickels and dimes support a large family. There was food and clothing a-plenty and a full supply of happiness. How she did it furnished an idea that years later put smiles on the faces of school boys and girls, and money jingling in their pockets ready to buy books and bicycles.

It came about that when the boy whose mother did such wonders with nickels and dimes grew to be a man and the owner of a large factory, he found a depression woofing at the doors of his employees' houses. Jobs were scarce. School was out for the summer and the town's young people idled about with nothing to do. Work usually picked up by them during vacation had been eagerly seized by men with families to support. Here and there parents were beginning to have trouble with boys who always before had kept out of scrapes. And the parents were starting to worry.

The factory owner considered his own boyhood. His father's pay envelope had stopped each week at the corner saloon and reached home with little more than nickels and dimes in it. Yet the rest of the family had been comparatively happy. How had his mother managed? Aside from her own industry and thrift the man remembered how it seemed she could think up hundreds of little jobs that he and his older brothers could find to do that would pay a nickel or a dime. They had run errands, shined shoes, cleaned up yards, and gathered peach stones for veterans at a near-by soldiers' home to whittle into trinkets. The man reflected he'd had a really rich boyhood. And jobs, he saw, were what the young people in his employees' homes must have now to keep them busy, happy, and out of mischief. The depression, however, continued to woof: "No jobs for young people! All the factory work is needed by grown-ups!" But the man saw a way.

So Began The Plan

He called the high school boys together. Did they want to work that summer and earn some money—"be on their own"—instead of loafing through vacation? Well, did they? Just show them how!

So began the Home Works Plan for Community Youth, at Parchment, Mich., an idea that grew to take in all the young people of the town, and is spreading, it is said, to many other communities.

First, at Parchment, the boys from 15 to 18 years were formed into a "company," with elected officers. Some men from the town and factory stood by to guide the new corporation. The boys listened to talks on salesmanship, then divided into pairs and systematically scoured the village for work. Like the boys in the thrifty mother's family of long ago they found jobs in abundance—lawns to mow; gardens to spade and weed; basements to clean; cherries to pick; old papers to sell; floors to wax; dogs, cars, windows, and porches to wash; and even babies and small children to tend.

The high school principal was secured to act as a sort of business supervisor. He found a few boys dawdled and played at their work, so he put two on each job and teamed up a worker with a shirker. Boy nature, it is said, did the rest. The worker saw to it that the other fellow did his part.

All work was done on a per-job basis, not by the hour. When two boys finished a job the "company," and not the boys, was paid. Then the workers received a pro-rated return for work done, less the costs of doing business. The boys worked four to six hours a day, and then had two or three hours of supervised play. Their pay averaged 20 cents an hour, and at the end of school vacation each boy had from $30 to $35 in his pocket. Besides there was enough money left in the company's "sinking fund" to buy a tree for the town's park, and then go off on a week's camping trip along Lake Michigan, 50 miles away.

Not the least of the returns for the summer's work was the business training the boys acquired. They took care of expenses for tools and supervision, and through practical experience learned the meaning of "overhead," "sinking fund," "selling expense," and "dividends."

For the Younger Boys and the Girls

The younger boys of the village, those 12 to 14, looked on at the venture and clamored to form a "company" of their own. So they were organized into "The Junior Furniture Company." The school manual training room was turned over to them and they learned to make, sell, and repair things like dog and bird houses, lawn furniture, and step ladders. An ex-sailor in the Parchment paper factory taught them how to splice rope, and they made tow ropes for automobiles. They repaired toys.

Their work required purchasing lumber, rope, nails, and paint, and thus these boys gained a firsthand knowledge of business methods.

Then the girls of Parchment took an inventory of their abilities and formed "The Home Baking Company," under supervision of the Ladies' Aid president of the community church. They made and sold bakery goods and candy, and planned, cooked, and served meals for luncheon clubs.

Now, after three years, these self-help clubs are becoming a permanent part of the town's summer program. The young people like them so well that a year ago, when school started, individual boys and girls solicited business "on their own hook."

And the parents? "Best thing that ever happened to my boy," is said to be a frequent comment. One father remarked, "I don't get hit for important money any more unless Tom has really reasoned it out in his own mind that he's going to get his money's worth." Said another, "The boys have learned that dad's money comes hard too."

As for the community—it doesn't have a "boy problem." The boys are too busy and contented to get into mischief. And at the end of summer the townspeople see a new crop of bicycles rolling schoolward, new, self-earned clothes on smiling youngsters, and the village bank reports many student-owned savings account books.

The plan is adaptable to any community, big or little, Parchment claims. Literally hundreds of letters inquiring about it have been received.

Less Gifts More Help

"It is high time we are doing less for our young people in the way of outright gifts," says Mr. J. Kindleberger, head of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., who originated this self-help plan, "and more for them in the way of teaching them to do for themselves. Here is your chance to do something in your community for which future generations will rise up and call you blessed. Do you really want to help the youth of your community—that is the only real question."

Mr. Kindleberger did want to help, and remembered that his mother had taught him—in the days when there were no Civic Leagues, no charity associations, and no doles—that self-help is the way out.

Highlights of the Home Works Plan for Community Youth at Parchment, Mich. Upper Row: Left—A Lawn-Mowing Team. Center—Finishing Up a Tow Rope. Right—Shining Up a Car. Lower Row: Left—Making Step Ladders, One of the Jobs Done by Boys of the "Junior Furniture Company." Center—A Group of High School Boys Working at a Vacation Job. Right—Muffin Making by Girls Belonging to the "Home Baking Company."

Book Games for Home or School

One Way to Increase Children's Desire to Read

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many teachers, parents, and librarians are always seeking various ways in which they may interest children in a wider reading program.

Whenever the writer has seen the following games worked out, she has noted a marked advance in the children's desire to read:

1 —"The Believe It or Not Game." The children form a Believe It or Not Club. They may call themselves the "Ripley Juniors" or "The Believe It or Nots." For the game, a bulletin board is needed; also a small poster appropriately worded and frequently changed under which the various pupils may pin slips of paper recording strange facts which they have discovered in books at home, at the library, and at school.

The child must also record the source of the information and his own name. When the club meets (once a week or once in two weeks, as the children decide), the child furnishing the most astounding fact with its source since the last meeting, is voted president of the club. The facts furnished by a Ripley Club of this sort make excellent publicity for a class newspaper. The editor of the local newspaper would occasionally welcome material of this sort.

Involves Hunting

Game 2—"Hot or Cold." Children enjoy any games that involve hunting for something. Why not have them hunt for the name of an author on the shelves of the library or classroom? As the child chosen approaches the given author, the other children shout "Hot" or "Cold," depending upon how near he is to the author's name. This game has the advantage of fixing the children's attention upon the shelf-arrangement of the books, also upon the fact that authors' names are important to associate with titles of books.

Following this hunt for authors, slips of paper may be provided containing either authors' names or authors and titles and the children see how many of them they can find. Occasionally, children work in pairs and score each other. The children are always delighted to know that this game will help them locate their own storybook if they know or ask who the author is.

Teaching the Card Catalogue

Game 3—"Book Treasure." This is also a seeking game, but is adapted to the teaching of the card catalogue. Each child chooses a book which he describes with a minimum amount of information, but in such a way that it may be identified by means of the card catalogue. These descriptions are written on slips and checked up by the teacher or librarian in charge. They are then given to the class and each child attempts to identify all the books.

Game 4—"Book Clues." A child must either read or tell to the class the most exciting paragraph from some book. The children must be able to identify the book from which the clue came. The child who is able to identify the greater number of books from clues given by various children, is considered the "Master Agent for Book Clues."

Acting as Book Salesman

Game 5—"The Bookstore." In this game, the children play store. One child may say, "I'd like to buy a book by Louisa M. Alcott." The book salesman says, "Would you like 'Little Women'?" If the customer says, "No," the salesman must continue, "Or would you like 'Eight Cousins'?" The salesman may have to continue until the list of Louisa M. Alcott's books has become exhausted.

Another child may say, "I'd like an Indian story." The book salesman then asks, "Would you like 'Zuni Indian Tales' by Alleen Nusbaum?" If the customer does not care for this book, the salesman must think of other Indian stories, like Coolidge's "Navajo Indians," Cornelia Cannon's "The Pueblo Boy," Flora Seymour's "Indians Today," etc. At the close of the game, the children vote on the best customer and best storekeeper.

Game 6—"What Do You Know About it?" This is really a question and answer game. The child who is "teacher" asks the question and, in the event of no one in the class being able to answer it, is compelled to answer it himself, under the penalty of forfeiting his position to the last member of the class who has answered a question correctly. All children, therefore, should be ready to act as teacher. This game provides much thinking on the part of the children.

Florence Piper Tuttle

Part II, describing several other games, will run next Saturday.

Exchanging Good-Will Visits

Two Lower Grades, One Being Indian, Pay Annual Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cameron, Ariz.

What could be jollier than going to visit someone; and when that someone is of a different race and even has a decidedly different complexion than you and your chums it is even more exciting and a novel experience.

Last spring the second grade children of the Teachers' College Elementary School of Flagstaff, Arizona, and their teacher, Miss Mildred Kiefer, entertained Mrs. Elizabeth White and her first grade children of the Oraibi day school. Oraibi is one of the Hopi Indian villages of northern Arizona.

The guests were served luncheon by the second grade pupils at noon, and this was followed by a short program put on by the Hopi children in the auditorium. They presented in costume an original play depicting a typical day in a Hopi village, with original songs and games.

Climaxing the day's events, the pupils of both groups were taken to a matinee at a Flagstaff theater, through the courtesy of the manager. For many of the Hopis it was their first trip off the reservation. A few of them had been to one of the little frontier towns, but none had seen a "talkie" as their exclamations and looks of surprise at the miracle of the silver screen attested.

Shyness Had Vanished

By the time the Hopi children were loaded into the school bus for their trip home, most of their shyness at being in the white man's world had vanished and they were saying: "Thank you that we have come," "Thank you to our little white friends," "Come and see us."

This last invitation the little white children gleefully accepted. So the following month they made a return visit to the Hopi children. Now it was the turn for the little black-eyed pupils to show what perfect hosts they could be; and they planned a full day. The training school pupils presented a short play, then several phases of Indian life were observed, and the visitors were conducted on a tour of three of the Hopi villages that are built on mesas hundreds of feet above the valley. They were also taken to see the terrace gardens of Hotevilla, where corn and squash and beans are planted in little niches in the sides of the cliffs; and a Hopi woman graciously gave a demonstration of basket-weaving, which is one of the main crafts of this tribe.

Special Treats

Chief Tewquaptewa even took the pupils down into a kiva, which is a very sacred meeting place in an underground chamber, and this was a high honor. Later he put on his native dress and sang several songs and gave a number of dances, accompanying himself on a tom-tom.

Toward the end of the day the children were given a further treat—rolls of piki, Hopi bread, the most welcome gift their hosts could bestow upon strangers who had never tasted it. This bread is so thin that it is sometimes called tissue-paper bread. It is made of corn ground on a metate, by running the grains on a stone slab with a small flat stone held in the hands. When the rubbing has made the corn into a very fine meal it is mixed with water into a thin batter, something on the order of the white man's pancakes.

This is the third consecutive year that the Hopi groups have been entertained at the College Elementary School and the college second graders have gone to Oraibi. All of this is a part of the social studies program, designed to promote friendliness and understanding between children of different groups. It is such an enjoyable experience that the little white children have also felt like saying: "Thank you that we have come."

Leisure Hours at Boarding School

Can't you feel the tang in the air? Don't you almost sniff the sizzling hamburgers? If you were a new boarder, you would find that comradeship ripens fast on picnics like this. Fortunate the private school that is situated where the country roads and woods invite rambles on horse or afoot. Hours spent together in the open add zest to those passed in classroom and library. These four girls are students at Andrébrook, a preparatory school for girls at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.

New Type of Report Card Gaining

The traditional report card with its A's, B's, and F's, or its 90's, 80's, and 60's is rapidly being supplanted in many American school systems by more complete reports to parents concerning the child's progress in school, his interests, dislikes, character traits, habits of learning, attention, and achievements.

So Mothers May Get to Church

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

When a new baby joins the family there are many adjustments to be made. Much of the continued harmony depends upon the mother's promptness and resourcefulness in rearranging the system to meet the baby's need and yet to accommodate the other members of the family, including mother herself.

Sometimes it seems quite a task to know how to regulate the plans to include regular church attendance, which is so necessary for us all. With this thought in mind we are happy to share our solution to this problem, hoping it may help others in a similar situation.

Within a year three babies were born in our small community. It looked as if we mothers could not attend church for some time, as the fathers participated in the church services. We discussed the possibility of a nursery at church, but there was no suitable room there for it.

One day, as one of the mothers was pondering the situation, the thought came to her to have the nursery in her home. She lived near the church and had sufficient equipment. It came about, therefore, that we mothers agreed to take turns being in charge. It was also agreed that we report only the good when the mothers came for the children.

The following Sunday the plan was put into effect. The six-weeks'-old baby slept in a basket, the six-months'-old boy sat in the carriage, while the year-old girl played in the crib. Later a play pen was used. As we heard at church of other children under two years of age, they were invited to join us.

A year has passed since the "nursery" was started. The blue basket has long since departed and the oldest child is nearly ready to enter Sunday School, (which in our branch is held at the same time as the church service). The nursery has blessed us all. The little children became used to being cared for by other mothers, and found love and security outside their familiar surroundings. This has done much to overcome any sense of separation and will, I believe, prevent any sense of strangeness when they enter Sunday School. The fathers were able to continue their much-needed services at church, and the older brothers and sisters to attend Sunday School. The babies were well cared for, and last but not least the mothers were able to enjoy the quietness and inspiration of the church services.

(Mrs.) M. L. I.

* * *

Has Your Child a Hobby?

New York

Dear Editor:

Not carried to extremes and changed as the child's interests enlarge, a hobby may prove equal to an extra course in school, and it need not involve large sums of money to be enjoyed.

We did "walk collecting" when the two boys were small. Shoe boxes held the trophies of our rambles: an unusual pebble, a bit of feather, a bright leaf, a gray cocoon, or an empty bird's nest. Each object brought forth a torrent of questions; the answers provided a simple nature lesson.

Ann saved tiny family groups, and one year took a prize at the Scout hobby show for her tiny china dogs. Labeled and displayed with care and thought, they have been a quiet interest for one who is fond of all active outdoor sports.

For the older, "bookish" child it seemed more difficult to provide an outside interest. A happy solution was a thick book, paste pot, and plenty of pencils. One whose English marks were excellent found additional value in writing her description of the hockey game, a winter snowstorm, life at camp, and the family pet. Every occasion that was of particular delight to her was written in the scrapbook with clippings and sketches from current magazines and papers. Letters became a pleasure instead of duty. Friends and relatives were the recipients of colorful notes rather than the stilted "How are you" type. The possibilities are unlimited. To the studious boy or girl, it opens fields unthought of until their pencil pointed the way. (Mrs.) E. A. P.

* * *

Peace Begins at Home

Illinois

Dear Parents:

It seems to me our first duty is to try, to the best of our ability, to keep peace in our homes and our communities.

We live in a neighborhood where there are children in every house for blocks around, and having two active boys, I often find myself in conversation with other mothers. It is surprising how prevalent the thought is, "Well, I'm teaching my child to hold his own and not let anyone get the best of him. Oh! he can fight it out; let him be."

I pondered this, because our boys had always been told to walk away from a "fight" or disagreement of any kind and forget about it. They are continually reminded that it takes a much bigger person to keep out of the battle than to enter in headlong. (Mrs.) M. E. V.

* * *

Learning to Look for Good

England

Dear Friends:

For three years before I was married I had a school for tiny tots, aged from 3 to 9 years. I even had one little girl of 2½ years who used to come for a short time each morning. I started with three little boys, soon a small girl joined us and for a long time she remained the only girl.

We learned to read, write, and count, to sing, to play happily together and to make many useful and interesting things with our fingers. We also tried to use our eyes and ears as well as our tongues. Often during the morning we would just stop and listen. It was surprising how many interesting sounds we could hear. Sometimes we took a walk down a country lane and looked for pretty flowers and tiny interesting creatures of the countryside. Always we kept our eyes open to see kind deeds and to hear kind words. Often we would tell each other about these things; how kind mother or nurse had been to pack biscuits for our lunch, or make us clothes to wear; how we had seen people in the street being kind, or heard something good with our ears. There seemed so many good things to see and hear and to tell each other.

Many of the children who came to me were considered very naughty and difficult, and I was told I should not find them easy to manage, but we were all too busy and happy to be naughty. If any did seem troublesome, I usually found it best to let them sit apart from the others for a little while, just to find themselves again. This was a very rare occurrence, but about the first time I had to do it, one small child looked at me and said in tones of awe, "Isn't he naughty!" I replied, "No, just a bit silly and not quite himself but he soon will be." Naughtiness no longer seemed to them something heroic and grand but rather stupid and something which spoilt the fun for all, but chiefly oneself.

(Mrs.) W. E. D.

A Saturday Column

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A Sunday Morning Of Long Ago

ON SUNDAY morning everyone assembled on the broad graveled drive, ready to walk to church. The three little girls were in white frocks with blue sashes. Their straw hats were wreathed with roses, almost as natural as the sweet-scented cabbage roses on the trellis. The boys wore Eton suits and stiff white collars, all but the youngest who was in a sailor suit with a whistle which—oh, horror!—he once blew during the service. Only a little blast, but what a look he received from his virtuous brothers!

The young uncles, over six feet, but still boyish, were also clad in their Sunday best; and the eldest, an undergraduate from Oxford, wore an abnormally high collar, for he was to read the lesson of the day at the high brass lectern. The child-aunt had long swinging plaits of dark hair, and her skirts were visibly "let down" to reach the tops of her boots. Her hat of cottage straw had a wreath of moss roses, and she wore a coral necklace. The little girls wore silver lockets on their chains, and silver bangles over their white silk gloves. But, in spite of the formality of best clothes, how happy they all were!

In the deep blue sky, the clouds sailed lazily over fields which were a patchwork of color—purple clover, yellow mustard, the rich brown of ploughed earth, the tender green of young corn. Over the lawn lay shadows from the great elm, and every breeze brought the scent of flowers. Presently there rang out peals from the church bells, that were centuries old and could be heard all over the countryside. For many miles, too, the church could be seen as a landmark, for it was built on a hill. On its square tower stood the statues of four kings—two of Scotland and two of England, one at each corner. No other English village church had statues on its tower; but in other ways this was like many a beautiful eleventh-century country church, the cool gray of its stone walls broken by the blue and crimson of stained-glass windows.

* * *

THE ELDEST OF the little girls found much to interest her during the service. On warm days the great oak doors were set wide open; and, as the vicarage party was always early, she could see the rest of the congregation come up the path from the lych gate. First came a bevy of school children with well scrubbed rosy faces and shining hair. They clattered to the back of the church with subdued whisperings, as they settled into their rush-bottomed chairs. It was difficult for the eldest little girl not to look round at them. She knew so many of them on week days.

The men of the village came slowly, loitering over their talk of weather and crops. The women hastened in, each with a clean handkerchief and a flower folded into her prayer-book, and many threw backward glances to see how their children were behaving. According to the immemorial custom in these parts, the men sat on one side of the aisle, the women on the other. Then came two or three farmers, big and hearty, their red faces like harvest moons between their whiskers. Their wives and daughters followed them, but most of the young men in the farmers' families had gone to the colonies. And at last came the choirboys, preternaturally grave but rosy; and the men of the village who could sing; and the big young uncle who was to read at the lectern; and, after them all, the little girl's grandfather, the white-headed vicar, stooping his great height under the vestry door.

* * *

SO THE SERVICE began, and her day-dreams were punctuated with well-known hymns and psalms, colored with long looks through the open door to far-off fields smiling in the sun. Sheep were cropping the grass nearby; and once she saw gypsy men and women strolling past, their faces set toward the little market-town. She could hear birds twittering in the ivy; and, when they all rose to sing

"Hark, hark, my soul,
Angelic voices swelling
O'er earth's green fields—"

she knew that those were the green fields outside.

When the service was over, and her grandmother talked to the villagers, the little girl ran to jump on the great flat stone outside the churchyard wall. From this stone, in olden days, the farmers' wives had mounted the horses to ride pillion behind their husbands to the far-off farm houses. The little girl wished that she could ride pillion, too. But perhaps it was just as nice to run home through the flowering grasses and ox-eyed daisies in the fields.

M. A. B.

Country School District

THE white frame schoolhouse stands upon the knoll,
Rising above the neighboring countryside.
The schoolyard is a prairie pasture land,
Adjacent fields and woodlands slope away
On either side. Red barns and silos mark
Each prosperous farm-site. Graveled country roads
Lead all directions to the spacious lawns
Of rambling country houses. Windmills stand
Idle and quiet in the windless air
Of bright September noonday. In far fields
A tractor breaks the silence as it plows
Deep furrows. Roadside ditches are ablaze
With Spanish needles, and the teacher's desk
Is crowded with a dozen small bouquets
Of goldenrod and thistle. Autumn flowers
Magically shorten lengthy school-day hours.

B. B. COOPER

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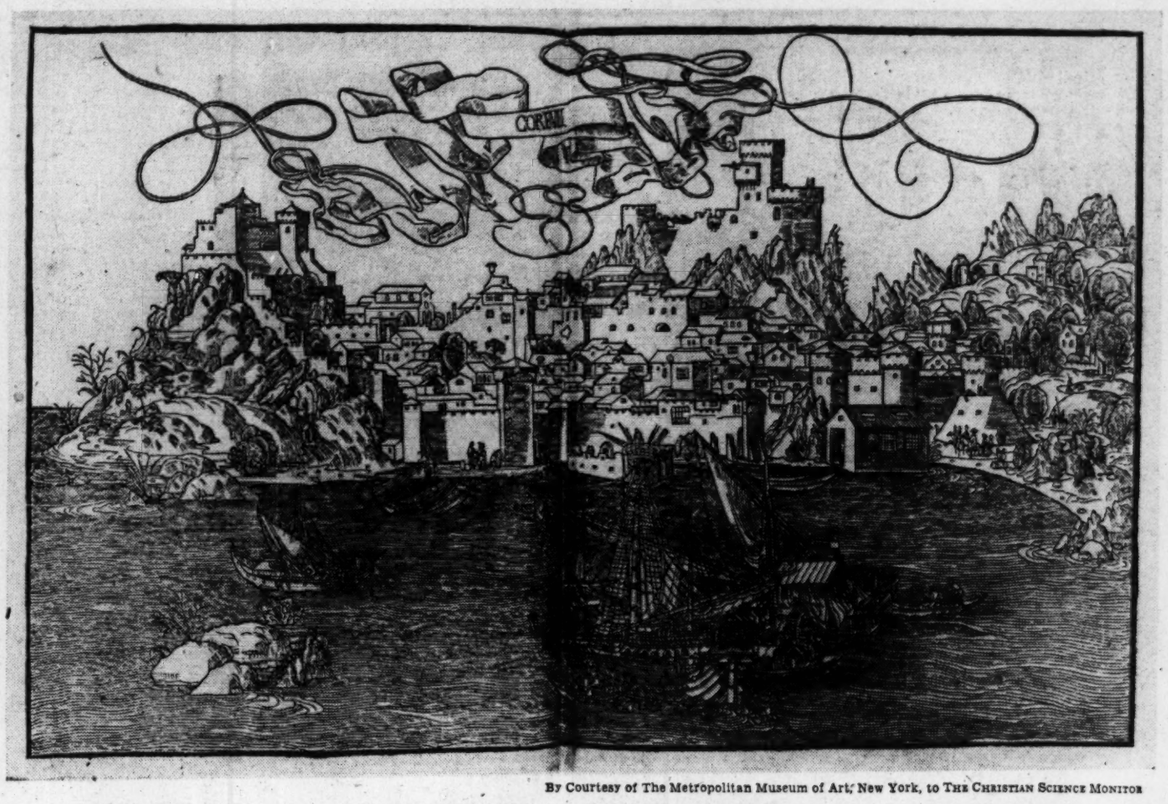

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VIEW OF CORFU: *From an Old German Woodcut*

HERE is a woodcut from the first illustrated book of travel ever printed. The artist was Erhard Reuwich, who is recorded as a "skillful painter" of Utrecht. In the fifteenth century, it was not customary for an illustrator's work to be recognized.

Reuwich was invited by Bernard von Breydenbach, Dean of Mainz, to accompany him on a journey, in order to make illustrations for his travel book, "Peregrinations to the Holy Land." They stopped at those ports which most pilgrims visited when they traveled from Venice to Jerusalem. Reuwich made several panoramic views, which unfold to considerable width in the book. This illustration of Corfu, one of the smaller, double-page illustrations, was probably executed on the spot. It is believed that the galley of the pilgrims is immediately in the foreground.

"Peregrinations to the Holy Land" was published at Mainz, Germany, in 1486. Apparently the book achieved great popularity, for by 1522 there had been issued thirteen editions. The authenticity of the illustrations added greatly to its value; because, until this time, illustrations were evolved chiefly from the imagination. Reuwich, as is apparent from this view of Corfu, was painstaking and literal, giving due space and shape to each building, tree, ship. The woodcut had come into popular use in Germany at this period, and the thick, black line, modulated and thoughtfully directed, communicated ideas concisely.

Another interesting feature of Breydenbach's "Peregrinations" is the inclusion of woodcuts of various alphabets in seven languages.

D. A.

The Art of Being A Postman

OUR postman is a remarkable man. I doubt if there is one to compare with him in all the length nd breadth of the R. F. D. He takes an active, personal interest in the affairs of every man, woman and child—also the livestock—on his thirty-three and one-tenth mile route. This as far transcends curiosity as art surpasses photography.

He is the most obliging soul alive. Does a woman in the throes of canning peaches find herself short a dozen jar rubbers? She has but to telephone the guardian angel of Number Two. Do you run out of paint or turpentine . . . ? He will be only too happy to accommodate you.

If there is a piece of furniture that Adam and I can *not* maneuver past the crook in our diminutive stairway, he climbs down from his throne, diagnoses the case and helps to hoist the recalcitrant Beauty Rest past the bend. If you want to know how to clean paint brushes . . . , if your radio needs a doctor or the kitchen stove is on the blink, he is never in so great a hurry that he can't give counsel and first aid.

He knows more about all his box-holders than we know about ourselves. He knows when a certain letter should come and has an acute anxiety as to whether the expected check was enclosed. When a story is banged back at me by some heartless editor, he drags it out of his mailbag with pitying reluctance, making brisk and cheery conversation the while. He feels even worse about it than I do. Once when Adam and I were away from home for the holidays, he forwarded a postcard with some bads news on it, explaining that he had held it up a few days because he didn't want to spoil our Christmas.

He is an artist and in his way a genius.—From "Eden on a Country Hill," by RUTH CROSS. (New York: Kinsey.)

Reader by the Seine

THE sun shone obliquely across the gray waters of the Seine, as the river flowed serenely on to the sea. One or two men sat patiently on the stone steps, fishing. A barge lowered its funnel, passing under the bridge; and the crew called to each other, steering it through.

On the quayside, a little old man in peaked hat and long black cloak was bending, motionless, over one of the bookstalls. He was reading absorbedly and seemed unaware of what was happening around him. His face was framed by a silver halo of white hair; in one hand he carried a small cane.

* * *

THE BOOKSELLER, noting my questioning look, beckoned me with his finger.

"Like to know more about the old chap?" he whispered. "Oh, we'll not disturb him," as I glanced hastily in that direction. "He's lost to the world.

"Comes along most days," said my informant. "He hardly ever buys, but we'd miss seeing him now. He's said to be the greatest authority living on that kind of thing." He nodded toward the open page.

"But what kind of thing?" I asked.

"An archaeological work. I had an offer for it the other day, but I knew he would miss it if I let it go." Then, as if ashamed of having owned to a sentimental reason for refusing a sale, he went on:

"His father used to come along here and read, too. I can just remember him, and how my dad used to say: 'It's not what he buys himself that's any good to us, but the people he sends here.'"

* * *

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN, the passersby paused for a moment and turned over a book. Occasionally there was a sale and a purchaser went off, contentedly clasping his bargain under his arm.

They were chiefly students who came and went, or lingered a while, fingering the faded prints.

"Not much business nowadays. Too many cheap editions in the shops. But our regular customers stick to us pretty well, and it's a sort of tradition that there should be booksellers by the Seine."

A well-dressed woman in a scarlet cloak went quickly by. She nodded, but did not stop.

"It's queer," reflected the man, "how many people we seem to know. That was Madame Délia, the opera star. She used to play by the quayside when she was small. She doesn't forget her old friends, and she sends us a Christmas-box every year. Sometimes, she brings it herself."

* * *

IT WAS GETTING DARK and the lights began to twinkle in the streets. As they were reflected in the water, they looked like fairy lamps.

The stallholders were closing their cases, pulling the waterproof covers into place. A little odor of dust and musty leather rose into the air. Then I turned away from this quiet corner, which is so essential a part of the Latin quarter of Paris.

M. K. H.

Some Day

SOME day
I shall find time to lie
with my chin in my hands
and wonder at
the hurry of the world.

IRMA DOVEY

My Piano Days Are Over

MY FATHER was greatly interested in prospects and the future, especially people's futures. Already he had asked me once or twice what I was going to be when I grew up, and when I couldn't answer he said: "I think we'll make you a Poet or a Prime Minister." Then I thought of a long word, and said: "a Cosmopolitician," and that made him laugh and tell friends what I had said.

As a matter of fact, I did not know how any one was anything, and thought that you had only to breathe and you would be whatever you were. But my father told me you had always to think ahead, and although it was more than three months till my birthday, he decided that I was to have a fiddle for it, and, in the meantime, he would be on the lookout for a good professor. I thought only women knew enough about things to teach them, but he said no, sometimes men did too, and it would be more manly for me to have a man. There was a fine school to which he hoped to send me in a year's time, and it was like an English Public School, where boys were taught about everything and character. They learnt to play the game, too, and won Waterloo, and if he put my name down now I would be sure to get in, because there was no time like the present for doing things for the future.

I went out on to the veranda feeling as though I were marching down the tube of a telescope, at the far end of which lay the future, and, most glorious of all, a dome with the letters "PUBLIC SCHOOL" burning above it in the air. But Ah-Ah was at the other end of the tube, questioning: "Is it no' time you were at your piano?"

"Oh," I said proudly, "my piano days are over."

"What's that you're saying?"

"I'm to have a fiddle for my birthday, and next year, when I'm eight, I'm going to school."—IAN DALL, in "Sun Before Seven." (London: Nelson.)

"An highway shall be there"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMFORTING indeed are these words from Isaiah (35:8): "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; . . . the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

These words came with sweet reassurance to some motorists in answer to their prayers for guidance prior to taking a long trip. To them the message meant specifically that they would be divinely guided, hence completely protected, the entire way. This proved to be the case, and their travel to the distant point was made with no inharmony of any kind.

After they had started back, they discovered that devastating cloudbursts were flooding the area to which they were returning, and they were forced to change their routing. They also learned later that bridges had been washed away, railroad tracks torn up, and every highway closed, so that it was impossible for traffic to go either to or from the large city where their home was. In spite of arguments and advice to remain where they were or to slacken their pace, the motorists proceeded on their way unchecked, undaunted, because the words above quoted kept recurring with insistency to their thought, "An highway shall be there."

The farther they traveled, the more alarming became the reports, yet in spite of them the motorists continued, prayerfully. About fifteen minutes before they reached the first wash-out, the road, which had been closed for two days was opened, traffic resumed, and they proceeded with no unusual delays or obstructions. Several times, farther on, they were compelled to take different routes, but each route proved to be the shortest possible one. When almost home, they learned by radio that they were entering the city over the only highway that was open at the time from any direction.

To suffering humanity, Christian Science offers a highway of escape from the seeming bondage of illness, of sin, of insufficiencies of all kinds. Christian Science is the final revelation of Truth to this and succeeding ages, and its revelation is one of pristine simplicity. It reveals that God is Spirit, perfection, and that all He has created is spiritual and perfect; that man is the image and likeness of his Father-Mother God. There never was nor is anything wrong with either God or His man. Reasoning from this basis, individuals may find their true sonship, discover what such sonship entails and permits, and utilize this heritage in proportion as their unfolding understanding of God enables them to demonstrate the truth of being.

To the down-trodden there is open the highway of spiritual understanding leading to God-given dominion and true self-respect. For the suffering and ill there lies the highway of holiness leading to health and normal well-being. For the sinning and weak, the highway of wisdom leads to purity and strength. One who believes himself to be a failure, deficient, or limited, finds the highway of spiritual reflection, leading to abundant life here and now. It is God's will—yea, His divine decree—that every individual shall be free to realize his true selfhood, as the perfect and active expression or reflection of Deity. There is no obstruction that can hinder the earnest and honest spiritual endeavor of anyone, regardless of how badly he is situated, regardless of untoward circumstances, if he adheres to the teachings of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

For every human need there is always the divine remedy, and God, divine Mind, leads the earnest student lovingly and safely, when His guidance is sought and His laws obeyed. Christian Scientists are proving this to be true, daily and hourly, as they apply the teachings of Christian Science in their lives. This is possible because, as Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 3): "This Science is a law of divine Mind, a persuasive animus, an unerring impetus, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding."

The one who undertakes the journey from the barrenness and disappointments of human frailties to "the glorious liberty of the children of God," will wisely listen for and heed the divine message, which insists that we increasingly demonstrate perfection. Remember, Christ Jesus admonished (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

He alone finds the highway of holiness who seeks to put into practice the truth of being, thus rising above the lying testimony of the deceitful so-called physical senses, and daily demonstrating what he knows about God and man. He discovers, as he begins to apprehend the deep things of Spirit, that old material allurements lose their former attraction, glamour, and ability to please. He then begins to approximate some understanding of these words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 287): "Soul is the infinite source of bliss: only high and holy joy can satisfy immortal cravings. The good in human affections should preponderate over the evil, and the spiritual over the animal,—until progress lifts mortals to discern the Science of mental formation and find the highway of holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:45 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

"Il y aura là une route"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ELLES sont vraiment réconfortantes ces paroles d'Ésaïe (35:8): "Il y aura là une route et un chemin, qui s'appellera le chemin de la sainteté... Ceux qui marcheront dans ce chemin, les simples eux-mêmes, ne s'égareront point."

Cette promesse apportant une douce sécurité fut la réponse aux prières de quelques personnes qui allaient entreprendre un long voyage en automobile. Pour elles ce message signifiait spécialement que d'un bout à l'autre elles seraient guidées par Dieu, donc protégées complètement. Il en fut bien ainsi, car elles atteignirent sans encombre leur lointaine destination.

Au retour, on leur dit que des pluies torrentielles avaient inondé la région où elles rentraient, ce qui nécessita un changement d'itinéraire. Elles apprirent aussi que par places l'eau avait emporté les ponts, démoli la voie ferrée et rendu les routes impraticables, de sorte que les véhicules ne pouvaient plus arriver dans la grande ville où elles résidaient. Malgré les arguments de leurs connaissances qui les exhortaient à s'arrêter dans une autre ville ou du moins à procéder avec lenteur, les automobilistes continuèrent intrépidement leur route, car les paroles citées plus haut ne cessaient de leur revenir à la pensée: "Il y aura là une route."

A mesure qu'ils avançaient, les nouvelles devenaient plus alarmantes; mais les voyageurs poursuivaient leur route et continuaient à prier. Un quart d'heure avant qu'ils arrivent à la première place où des dégâts s'étaient produits, la route qui avait été barrée pendant deux jours, s'ouvrit de nouveau à la circulation; ils purent donc avancer sans délais ni obstacles exceptionnels. Plus loin, ils durent à diverses reprises changer d'itinéraire, mais chaque fois ils s'aperçurent que la route qu'ils avaient prise leur évitait tout détour inutile. Ils approchaient du but lorsqu'une information transmise par T.S.F. leur apprit qu'ils entraient dans la ville par la seule route alors ouverte à la circulation.

A l'humanité souffrante, la Science Chrétienne offre une voie permettant d'échapper à la servitude que paraissent imposer la maladie, le péché, les lacunes de tous genres. La Science Chrétienne est à notre époque et pour les siècles futurs la révélation finale de la Vérité, dans sa simplicité originelle. Cette Science révèle que Dieu étant Esprit, perfection, tout ce qu'Il a créé est spirituel et parfait; que l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de son Père-Mère Dieu. Il n'y a jamais eu, il ne saurait y avoir de défaut en Dieu ou chez Son homme. Raisonnant sur cette base, les humains peuvent trouver leur filialité véritable, découvrir ce qu'elle implique et permet, puis utiliser cet héritage en démontrant la vérité de l'être, grâce à leur compréhension progressive de Dieu.

Devant les opprimés s'ouvre la route de la compréhension spirituelle menant à l'empire que Dieu donne et au vrai respect de soi-même. Pour ceux qui sont malades ou souffrants, le chemin de la sainteté conduit à la santé, au bien-être normal. Pour les pécheurs et les faibles, la route de la sagesse aboutit à la pureté, à la force. Celui qui croit être voué aux insuccès, manquer de dons, être borné, trouve la route de la réflexion spirituelle conduisant à la vie abondante dont on peut jouir ici même et dès maintenant. La volonté de Dieu — le décret divin — demande que chacun soit libre de concevoir sa véritable individualité en tant qu'expression ou réflexion active et parfaite de la Divinité. Nul obstacle ne peut paralyser l'effort spirituel diligent et sincère de celui qui s'attache aux enseignements de la Bible et de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mary Baker Eddy: la situation la plus mauvaise, les circonstances les plus défavorables sont incapables de l'arrêter.

Pour toute détresse humaine il existe un remède divin; et Dieu, le divin Entendement, guide et protège avec amour le disciple sincère qui cherche Ses directions et obéit à Ses lois. Chaque jour, à chaque heure, les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent ce fait lorsqu'ils appliquent dans leur vie les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. La chose est possible parce que, comme l'a déclaré Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 3): "Cette Science est une loi de l'Entendement divin, une inspiration persuasive, une impulsion infaillible, un secours toujours présent. Sa présence se fait sentir, car elle agit avec sagesse, révélant toujours la route de l'espérance, de la foi, de la compréhension."

S'il est sage, le pèlerin qui sort de l'aridité et des déceptions qu'impliquent les faiblesses humaines pour parvenir à "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu" écoutera le divin message exigeant que nous démontrions toujours plus la perfection, et s'y montrera docile. Souvenons-nous que le Christ Jésus a dit (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait."

Pour trouver la route de la sainteté, il faut chercher à mettre en pratique la vérité de l'être, s'élever au-dessus du témoignage trompeur qu'émettent les prétendus sens physiques, démontrer chaque jour ce qu'on sait touchant Dieu et l'homme. Quand on commence à sonder les profondeurs de l'Esprit, on découvre que les anciens appâts matériels perdent leur attrait, leur séduction, leur pouvoir de plaire. On commence alors à saisir au moins dans une certaine mesure ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 287): "L'Ame est la source infinie de la félicité: seule une joie haute et sainte peut satisfaire les aspirations immortelles. Dans les affections humaines, le bien devrait l'emporter sur le mal et le spirituel sur l'animalité, — jusqu'à ce que de progrès en progrès, les mortels discernent la Science de la formation mentale et trouvent la route de la sainteté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Antiques
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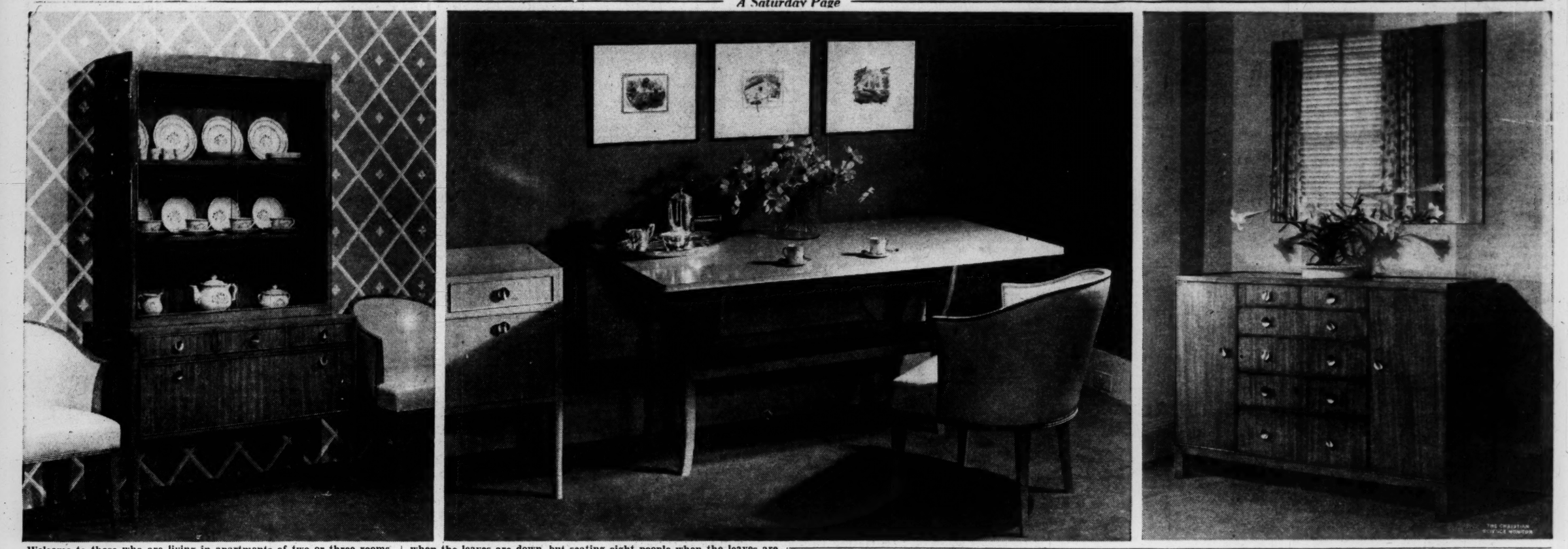
Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts



Welcome to those who are living in apartments of two or three rooms, will be such designs as those pictured here. That at The left is usable either for china or for books on its shelves, and its drawers for either linen and silver or for correspondence. . . . Occupying small space when the leaves are down, but seating eight people when the leaves are up, the dining table suits living room appearance in one case and dining room use in the other. . . . At the right, a sideboard or a commodious bureau-linen storage, according to one's desires. It is meant for either.

Dual Purpose Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Serving with a double function—not too strongly ear-marked for any one room—is a very acceptable feature in furniture sold these days for small homes and apartments. Where living rooms are sometimes also dining rooms, and bedrooms are converted into sitting rooms, or where it is an advantage to have furniture which is functional and interchangeable, double-duty pieces are always worthy of consideration.

In the recent wholesale furniture market in Chicago a new group of this type of furniture was displayed for the first time and received much approbation. It was designed by Edward Wormley, whose one great objective is to turn out something practical as well as beautiful.

A double function is attached to almost every piece. The china closet is also a book case; the bureau becomes an admirable buffet; the table, long and narrow and appropriate for a living room, is also a dining table. The entire group is made of light-colored mahogany, with a delightful "toast" finish, using brass disc hardware for fittings.

The book case, which may be also a china closet, has heavy glass sliding doors instead of the usual hinged ones. Three drawers below take care of silver or linen or papers, while the large door below them drops down to reveal ample space for linen—or for file cases and secretarial papers when used for a book case.

Several sections are shown as possibilities for various combinations, resulting in either a high cabinet or a long, low bank of drawers and shelves. These are equipped so they can be useful in a living room, a bed-room, dining room, or a man's den. One unit has two large drawers; another has two doors opening to reveal three inner trays, especially fitted for a man's shirts, ties, and so on. A third unit consists of just open shelves.

When we first saw the table in a living room set-up, it was quite inconspicuous, being long and narrow and placed against the wall, extending out only about 18 inches. A lamp was placed in the center and books and magazines on either side. The two leaves were dropped. But when guests arrive this table is quickly pulled out, the leaves lifted, making a dining table with top measuring 54 by 60 inches and capable of easily seating six people.

The large chest of drawers in this group was designed with an eye on both the dining room and bedroom. Nicely finished on the top, it could be attractively decorated with a few choice pieces of silver, enhanced by a hanging on the wall behind. Moved into the bedroom it would serve as a bureau with mirror above.

All of the pieces are simply designed, with softly rounded contours and fitted with simple brass pulls.

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Briefly—

Testing Old Glass for Lead

How far beyond the mere pleasures of acquisition the serious collector may be interested to go in becoming independently intelligent about his possessions, is indicated in an article titled, "Testing Glass by Ultra-Violet Light," by W. Dan Quattelbaum, in October Antiques Magazine. Applying his tests to clear and light-aquamarine examples, he finds that lead varieties take on a light-blue color under these rays, while non-lead glass shows greenish yellow. The method is explained and exceptions noted in the story, which is illustrated by numerous cuts.

A New Topic—Door Porters

A collectors' interest that is new to this writer, is directed to ornamental objects to keep doors ajar, and known in England as door porters. In the same magazine F. Gordon Roe, writes on this subject and has supplied his text with pictures of specimens from several collections and from dealers' catalogs, most of the originals produced in the mid-1800's.

Connecticut Valley chests with similarities pointing to the possibility that several examples mentioned may be the work of the same man, so far not identified, are described in the same issue, by J. L. Cummings. The chests are crudely "japanned" and decorated and seem to date 1730-1740. So the search for the men behind the collector's antiques continues to make interest in them continually fresh.

New York Auctions

Americana will have attention at the afternoon sale at American Art-Anderson Galleries on Oct. 15, when the collection of historical Ohio flasks and bottles assembled by the late H. Bradford Richmond of Rockland, Maine, headlines the announcement. New England hooked rugs lately collected by J. L. Hutchison are included, these having many interesting and unusual designs characteristic of the regions they came from. Exhibition from Oct. 8 to time of sale.

Two Experts on American Glass

In American Collector for October, is an article that will attract many collectors as soon as they know only that it is written by George S. McKearin, for anything this wise glass collector has to say is worthy of attention. This goes for his writing, as well. Here his subject is Variations in Early Thumbprint Glass. Of these he finds plenty, which he explains with clearness and pictures liberally—ten types in all.

In the same issue, Ruth Webb Lee also writes on glass, under the title, Hobnail Reproductions. She has discovered that Czechoslovakia has been sending quantities of this ware to this country, chiefly in form of barbers' bottles large and small pitchers and cylindrical tumblers.

C. G. B.

Rammed Earth, Not Mud, Please

South Dakota State College
Brookings, S. D.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read the article about the rammed earth house on page eight of the August 27 edition of your paper with considerable interest.

Mr. Anderson, the builder, who is quoted in this story, evidently was not aware that very closely controlled laboratory work has been done on this material. As reported in Experiment Station bulletin "No. 277 revised," and especially in bulletin "No. 298," a favorable soil for pisé or rammed earth walls, can be definitely identified in our laboratory and rough methods described in the bulletins may be used at home with reasonable assurance. (The cost for making this test is two dollars)

So, soils in any state will be found that are favorable and plenty of different kinds and colors. Probably twenty per cent of all soils are very favorable, sixty per cent are medium in quality and can be used when the surface is stuccoed and the other twenty per cent will not be safe to use. These points are all discussed in bulletin No. 298.

I think it is misleading for the author of this story to use the term "mud" in connection with pisé or rammed earth. It certainly is not mud in any sense. As a matter of fact the subsoil will usually be quite moist enough when it is dug up in this semi-arid climate.

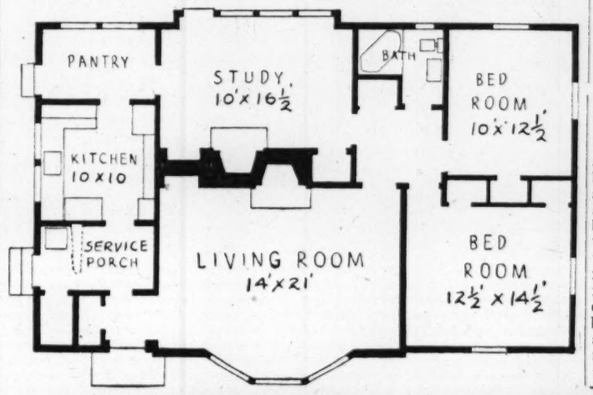
Mud or "puddled earth" is used in making walls of adobe, poured adobe, cobb, and chalk.

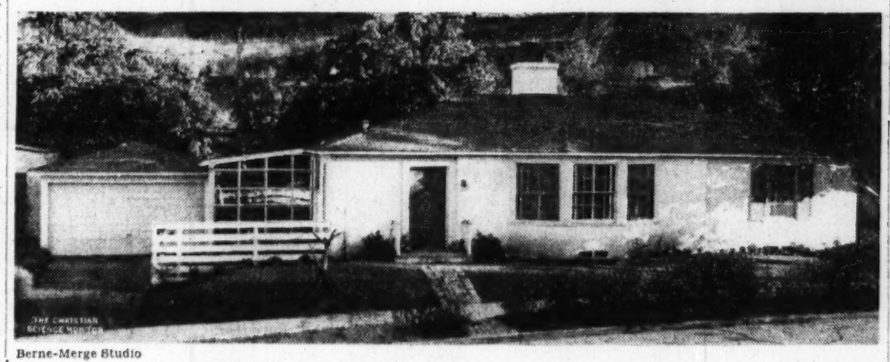
Very truly yours,
Ralph L. Patty, Chairman
Dept. of Agriculture Engineering

The people of ancient Carthage seem to have been skilled in the construction of walls of rammed earth, for we are told that Pliny mentions watch towers built by Hannibal as still in use after 250 years. Such lasting quality points to exact methods of soil selection and building, evolved in very early times. More vital to the interests of today, is the fact that there is a two-story dwelling of rammed earth said to date from 1773, still occupied in Washington, D. C. In the same city a Dr. Humphrey has erected a modern residence within a few years.

The bulletins mentioned in Mr. Patty's letter have together about 100 pages, explaining extended tests that began in 1930 and apply to selection and manipulation of material. Samples were taken from many sections of the state of South Dakota and deductions from the studies are developed into simple directions for testing and construction.

It may surprise many to learn that a high percentage of sand and a low percentage of clay make the best walls. It might be thought that since clay quickly becomes hard, and is made into bricks, it would be most enduring when used in this way—but the opposite is true. While the factor of costs is not reported in these bulletins, we do notice a remark—that the writers do not commend earth walls for low cost, but for their permanence. One sentence refers to earth walls as man's most enduring structures, which is strong enough praise.





Berne-Merge Studio

There seems to be something about the natural conditions in California, that induces its architects to conceive some of the most friendly appearing and livable homes to be found in the United States. This one was lately built after plans by Architect Winchton Risley. It utilizes space remarkably, though not to the extent of omitting two generous fireplaces.

Five-Room House and Garage, for $4,000

By Paul Robinson Hunter
Associate, Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a cool and secluded canyon five minutes from the center of Hollywood and just over the hill from famed Hollywood Bowl is a remarkable small house, designed by Architect Winchton Risley of Los Angeles. It is remarkable for the directness and simplicity of its scheme, for the space and comforts that have been achieved at an unusually low cost. Further, it is notable for the owner's sincere appreciation of the value of architectural service in the creation of a distinctive small house.

In exterior appearance the house is typical of California—cream-colored stucco walls, relieved at the front and back with projecting bays, and a low-hipped roof stained dark. But it is the interior of the house, entered from a small brick platform with flanking wrought-iron railings, that shows the designer's skill.

The front door gives into an entry, lined with waxed vertical boards of a warm grayish brown, and behind the door is a convenient coat closet. The living room, 14 by 21 feet in size, has a wainscot of horizontal boards, and a wood bookcase and cornice. In one of the long walls is the fireplace and on the other a bay of three large windows. Beyond the living room is the small central hall, which affords private access to the bedrooms, bath, and study. The hall contains a large floor furnace, which in this temperate climate provides adequate heat for all of the house except the pantry, or breakfast room, and kitchen.

The bedrooms have built-in wardrobe closets with drawers below, and doors and windows are so placed that twin beds may be used in both rooms. The owners have found that the corner tub, with telescoping curtain rod swinging across the opening, is convertible into a large and roomy shower.

The study is the most pleasant and popular room in the house. A long bank of windows on the south fill the room with sunshine, and a door leads into the garden outside. This room, which also has a fireplace, has large storage space, a closet at one side of the fireplace balanced by bookcases at the other, while beneath the bank of windows are continuous cupboards.

In contrast to hardwood floors, dark paneling, and olive green doors are the cream colored walls and deep red linoleum of the breakfast room, kitchen and service porch. The kitchen, 10 feet square, has ample cupboards and a double sink set in the yellow tiled drainboard and back is most efficient. The service porch has a laundry tray, ironing board, water heater, and large closet. A door opening into the entry offers ready access to the front door and provides continuous circulation within the house. The double garage at a slightly lower level is reached by a door in the breakfast room which gives upon the pergola-covered terrace.

The house and garage were built at a cost of $4,000, although the house itself contains some 1,350 square feet. Economies were achieved by the rectangular plan, by the simplicity of the exterior treatment, and by the use of stock materials. The house is quite free of the meaningless gadgets and empty tricks which are so unfortunately found in many small houses. The favorable comment and attention received by this house has led its owners to feel that the time devoted to planning and to conferences with architect and with contractor, and the hours spent on the site during the construction have been well repaid.

News of Collectors' Clubs

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Finds of the Summer," the subject of the September meeting of the China Students' Club, testified to the fact that members were not only collecting some choice pieces of pottery and porcelain through the summer, but were searching for definite information concerning their hobby. Examination of these "summer finds" and discussions of their origins were facilitated by their arrangement on a "round table" around which the members gathered. Opinions were exchanged, but questions were not always settled—as in the case of a dainty little china box. It was gold lined, with compartments like a stamp box, its cover ornamented with a transfer pattern. It had a thick glaze and nicely made hinges on the catch. But was it intended for seals? Could it have been made for stamps? Or was it really designed for a patch box for some dainty 18th century beauty?

A Whieldon-type plate, with rich mottling and very smooth glaze, was unmarked, as the early variegated pieces usually were. Although in all probability it was not made by Thomas Whieldon himself, who had a factory at Little Fenton from 1740 to 1780, it was typical of the early variegated pieces customarily called "Whieldon ware."

A cream-ware porringer with sporting dolphins for a handle, and doubtless inspired by a much earlier pewter porringer, was quite unusual and attracted much attention. A Napoleon Toby jug stamped "Patent applied for" suggested some interesting research.

A milk jug, or hot water pitcher, with a lustrous black glaze, was identified as a Jackfield piece, while a very similar one was considered to be of Staffordshire make because of its coating of oil gilding. Jackfield was a center of the potting industry from early times and a true Jackfield piece (red ware with a rich black glaze) is rare. The October 1902 number of Old China magazine gives some interesting facts concerning Jackfield productions.

Too numerous to mention were other equally interesting pieces, but the opportunities which this Club provides for close examination and discussion of pottery and porcelain are invaluable.

Pewter Collectors of America

From ten o'clock in the morning until 4.30 P. M. on September 21, the members of the Pewter Club viewed some unusual collections of pewter in the most appropriate settings imaginable—the old houses of Marblehead. As guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gardner Hale, the Club saw a typical old house in Marblehead, low ceilings, unusually fine woodwork, an abundance of fireplaces, and treasures galore everywhere. Pewter candlesticks, plates, chargers, porringers, spoons, and countless other pieces, added their soft silvery gleam that only old pewter possesses.

From there the Club visited the Deacon Doliber house which has recently been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Jacques. The house was built in 1735 by William Hind, and in 1764 it was purchased by Deacon William Doliber. After 1791 the old house went from one owner to another until it finally was moved from Gingerbread Lane, across the way to Beacon Street, where it gained a far more picturesque view of the harbor.

Pewter, treen ware and hooked rugs were the outstanding attractions here, and kept the Club members intensely interested. Hooked rugs with woven backgrounds, one with the date 1784 and the letters of the alphabet forming its border; a valentine hooked rug; a Civil War one, dated April 14, 1865; and more pewter than one could possibly examine.

At the business meeting in the ball room of the King Hooper House, it was voted that the Club co-operate with the Dartmouth Historical Society in an exhibition of American pewter at the Whaling Museum in New Bedford from October 19 to December 7. Inventories of pewter dating in the seventeenth century were read by Mr. Jacques, whose earliest record was that of William Clark of Salem, 1647. In the kitchen he left 20 pewter platters valued at 2 pounds and 12 shillings; 2 great plates and 10 small ones; 1 great pewter pott; ten cups; 4 candle sticks; 2 pewter lamps; 1 turnmill; 6 saucers and some old pewter.

Another fine loan exhibit of French and English pewter, under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Williams, afforded some interesting comparisons in shapes and decorations.

Have your children outgrown their rooms?

Their room furnishings which served very well when they were younger may not be suited to their present social requirements. Refurnishing their rooms need not be a difficult task, if you go to stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and see the wealth of decorating ideas offered for your consideration. And refurnishing need not be a burden on your budget, if you take advantage of the payment plans so generally available.

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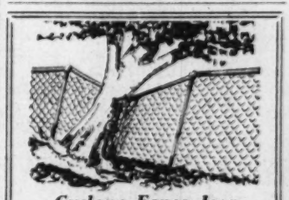

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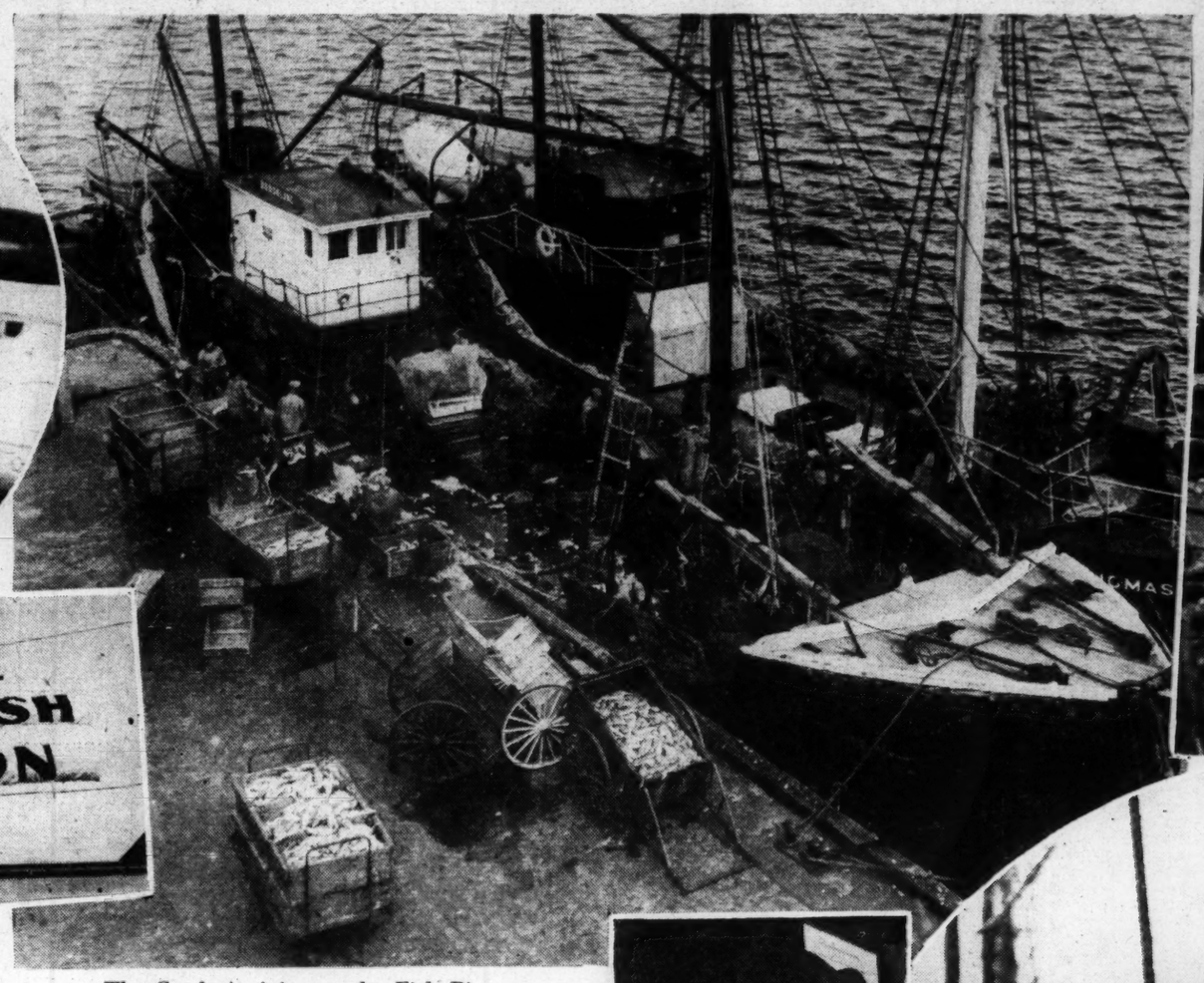
New England's Annual Catch Amounts to More Than 500,000,000 Pounds

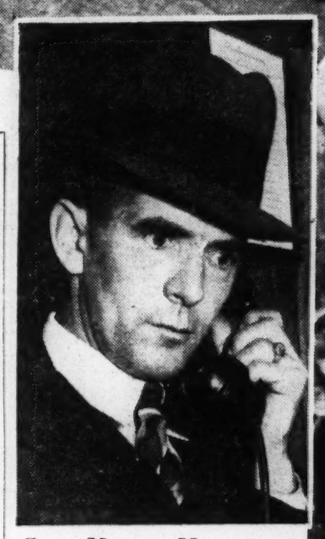
By a Staff Photographer

Patsy, Mascot of Fishing Ship

means exactly what the sign just beneath her states, and no doubt her tail is wagging a cordial "how-do-you-do."



The Catch Arriving at the Fish Pier



Capt. Magnus Magnusen

Skipper of the steam trawler, Heckla, one of five Boston fishing ships equipped with radiotelephone. He is shown here talking to the Western Explorer, which is at the fishing banks.

The Dory of the Days of Long Lines Full of Hooks

The top picture shows one of the dories now outmoded by faster steam methods, but still in use by individual fishermen along the coast. Below a fisherman unloads a catch.

Thebaud vs. Bluenose; They're on Their Toes!

By Harlan Trott

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All along the north Atlantic, from Ironbound Island to Sankaty Head, stolid seafarers and excited shore dwellers are "standing by" for tomorrow's race between the Bluenose and the Gertrude L. Thebaud. Hard in the wake of a crisp October sunrise the champion schooner from Nova Scotia and her American challenger will make sail off Boston Light for the first of a series of races—best three in five—for the International Fishermen's Trophy, and a quintal of prize money that will keep the smoke curling out of many a flue in Gloucester and Lunenburg this winter—no matter how the fishing is down on Le Have and Georges.

A slight difference of opinion as to the fastest fisherman afloat will be settled before the week is out by a battle of wits and weather that promises to be as keen as anything these courageous captains has staged since Marty Welch bowled into Gloucester aboard the Esperanto in the fall of 1922 with a broom at the masthead and the Halifax Herald Cup in the after cabin.

Two things give added glamour to these impending races between the fishing men of Lunenburg and Gloucester. First, the long rivalry between the vessels and their captains, covering a period of eight years. Second, the said and certain fact that this clash between the Bluenose and the Thebaud rings down the curtain on this exciting deep-sea drama that had its inception with the battle between the Esperanto and the Dalawanna 16 years ago.

Friendly Feud

As for the first phase, the fierce and friendly feud between Gloucester's genial Ben Pine and the redoubtable skipper of the Bluenose, flinty Angus Walters, has kept the pitch boiling in every fisherman's focsle ever since the Thebaud trimmed the Downeasters in the autumn of 1930. Things were different the next year though, when the Bluenose challenged the Gloucester champion to thresh it out off Sambro Head. Cap'n Angus gave the Gloucesterman a good salting-down in 40 sea-soaked miles. The Thebaud left the cup in Halifax. But as all Gloucester says tonight: This is Piney's chance.

And just how good are the challenger's chances? If there is anybody up on Cape Ann who thinks the Thebaud will not win the "rubber," he is probably a stray Nova Scotian. But all sentiment aside, the Canadians should have the edge going up to the starting line tomorrow. They've got a ship under them that can work out to windward with the best of them. She's got weight and reach on the challenger, and to stretch the metaphor even tauter, she packs a more powerful wallop in the driving power derived from her greater sail area.

Not on Paper

Sizing them up on paper, the Thebaud doesn't belong on the same Atlantic with the boat from Lunenberg. But expert handling can splice out a multitude of short ends, and after all, this match will be sailed in 40 fathoms of water and not on paper. Cap'n Ben knows all the tricks in an old Gloucester fisherman's book, and a few wrinkles from the yachtsman's code, besides. Old John Matheson is a handy man to have rattling around the cabin, too. This veteran skipper of the Grand Banks handline era is a modest fellow. Nobody hears much about him on race days, but in times past, he could be found crouching close by the wheel box. Many a time when a Gloucester skipper has found himself in a tight spot during a race, wise old Captain Matheson has been right there to point the way out. If he is still on deck, his experience and judgment will help.

Tomorrow the two vessels start even, but over-optimistic backers of the Gloucester boat should not forget she finished a mile astern the last time. The incentive to catch up is seamed all over the leathered faces of the brawny sailhandlers from Cape Ann. Tomorrow should tell a rousing tale.

Koussevitzky Thanks Public For Support

The Arts in Boston

By L. A. Sloper

To celebrate the opening of his fifteenth year as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky made a speech yesterday afternoon from the platform of Symphony Hall. It was a characteristic little speech, warmly thanking the audience of the orchestra for its material and particularly for its moral support of music. "This," he said, "is our greatest stimulation."

This was not the first speech Dr. Koussevitzky had made in America. He spoke at the fifteenth anniversary of the orchestra, in honor of Sir George Henschel, its first conductor. He spoke at the Beethoven Festival. He spoke last summer, very effectively, at the Berkshire Festival. He has submitted a few words on other occasions. But he has never cultivated the lecture-recital habit, and his remarks have usually been to the point. They were so yesterday. Here is what he said:

"As you know, I do not like to speak from the stage. But in 15 years, once you will permit me to say a few words to you.

"Your orchestra is now one of the greatest orchestras in the world, if not the greatest, as the whole musical world recognizes it today. If we have realized this, it is not only because we work hard and we have your material support, but also because we have your moral support, your profound understanding, your deep feeling of the importance and necessity of musical art. That is our greatest stimulation. And today, we express to you our gratitude."

* * *

Of course he was warmly applauded by audience and orchestra.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Second Track Of New Haven Ready for Test

Boston Today

New Haven Ready For Test of Track

The many newly rebuilt sections of the eastbound track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's shore line between Providence and New Haven, will be tested by slow running freight trains tomorrow, and if everything proves to be solid and in good order, passenger service will be resumed on both tracks.

During the past few days curtailed service has been operated on the single westbound track, which, being furthest from the sea, was first restored after the hurricane.

More than 5,000 men have been at work at the task, which was approached more in the manner of building a new railroad than of repairing damaged roadbed.

The dining car of the Bostonian, last train from New York on the day of the storm to get as far as Stonington, has remained at Midway, with the same chef in charge. He has been feeding 300 workers every day—and he declares proudly that he hasn't repeated a menu yet.

The most spectacular obstruction on the line—the lighthouse tender Tulip, resting across the right of way in New London—was removed yesterday.

Chorus to Have 200 School Pupils

In 1902, Gabriel Pierné composed "Children's Crusade," calling in his score for 200 children to assist the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Graves' Assertion Of Paying $30,000 Highlight of Trial

Frederick H. Graves' signed statement, dated Oct. 28, 1936, that he had given Dr. Joseph Santosuosso $30,000 or $40,000 in settlement of a water-damage claim against the City of Boston, and that Dr. Santosuosso later reported giving the money to the then Mayor James M. Curley, was the highlight of yesterday's testimony in the trial of Mr. Graves for perjury in Suffolk Superior Court, which adjourned for the week end last night.

The Graves statement was introduced as evidence in the testimony of Harold A. Osborne, General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who said he has known Mr. Graves since 1902 or 1903. Called as a witness, Mr. Osborne explained that he had obtained the written statement from Mr. Graves in St. Louis, Mo. Accompanied by Stuart C. Rand, Boston attorney, Mr. Osborne said he had gone there in connection with a libel suit brought by former Governor Curley against the Boston Herald and Traveler which Mr. Rand represents.

The alleged conversation between Mr. Graves and Mr. Curley in a Washington Hotel was related, Mr. Osborne testified. According to Mr. Graves' affidavit, he asked the then Mayor if the General Equipment case could be settled. "How much is there in it for me?" Mr. Curley is reported to have answered. Mr. Graves told him, "$40,000," and was told to see Dr. Santosuosso who, Mr. Graves said, 'put the settlement through. "I gave the cash to Santosuosso to give to Mayor Curley, and he told me he did give it to Mayor Curley," Mr. Graves said in his affidavit.

Mr. Graves was a material witness in the City's suit against the former Governor and Dr. Santosuosso, which ended in the Court's ordering the defendants to pay $50,000 allegedly diverted in the City's settlement of the claim of the General Equipment Corporation. Last May, the witness was indicted for perjury on two counts, one for testimony he gave in 1934 before the Boston Finance Commission, and the other for statements made in the City's suit against Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso last fall.

He pleaded guilty Thursday to the charge of having perjured himself before the Boston Finance Commission, waived a jury, and proceeded to trial before Judge Harold P. Williams, only one of the three available justices who would take the case.

Fishermen Yield to Mechanization

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The machine age has reached the men who go down to the sea in ships!

Those intrepid, colorful characters made famous in "Captains Courageous," and a dozen other books are rapidly vanishing, even as the old-time sailor of square rigger days has already disappeared.

And of the once great fleet of tall stickers that carried acres of canvas to keel a schooner down to gunnels in a frantic race to market, nary a one can now be found. That is, none without machinery.

Those stout, oaken-hulled schooners that for a century and a half braved the toughest winter gale on a storm-roughed North Atlantic, and baked in the broiling sun of summer on far-flung fishing banks, with only canvas for propulsion, are no more. The few left at all, are all auxiliary-powered and carry hardly more than a riding sail, and no topmasts to remind skipper and crew of the romance of the past.

Farmer of the Sea

Even the Canadian blue-ribbon-holder—the Bluenose of Lunenburg—and Gloucester's pride, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, had to remove engines to qualify for the international fishermen's races, starting Sunday, for the speed championship of the North Atlantic fisheries—and a large silver cup.

But, the methods of commercial fishing too, are rapidly shifting to things mechanical, so that a hardy fisherman of the old school now scarcely touches a sail and seldom leaves the deck of the vessel. He is, in fact as well as in name, a farmer of the sea, using modern and improved "tools" that accomplish more, and in less time, than the older methods.

The latest development is the Deisel-powered trawler, with greater speed than fishing vessels ever knew before. They drop a huge conical-shaped net overboard and tow it by wire cables, hoisting it to the deck at stated intervals by powerful winches. Only the cleaning process remains "old-fashioned," the men retaining all their skill of bygone days in deftly wielding knives. After cleaning, the fish are stowed in heavily insulated and nickel-plated holds where refrigeration displaces old-style ice.

The change, radical though it may be, is the inevitable march of progress in an industry that holds a place in New England's history never to be equalled by any other business. For history shows that in the year 1,000—492 years before Columbus "discovered" America — Thorwald, younger brother of "Leif the Lucky," sailed along the coast of what is now New England, while hardy Norsemen fished the banks of the North Atlantic.

It may be a far cry from the forked stick or the spear which constituted the fishing equipment of the early colonists, to the modern Diesel super-trawler. But the interim had changes just as revolutionary. Small boats were used until the advance of civilization, with the increased demand for seafood, drove the fish away from near-by waters, and the need of larger boats led to the craft that became known as schooners—picturesque, beautiful, and famous.

Advent of the Dory

In those early days, as many as 30 or 40 men and boys fished from the deck of each of these large boats, using several lines and hooks apiece. But this method was soon outmoded as the population increased, and demand for more fish forced another change—the advent of the dory fisherman.

Then, the crew, instead of fishing from one boat, went overboard in dories. One-man and two-man dories there were, and stauncher small boats never rode a ground-swell. The crews became skilled in the handling of these craft that soon formed part of the equipment of every well-furnished fishing craft, nested on each side of the vessel, for use when the schooner reached a likely "hole" somewhere to the East.

Each dory carried several tubs of long lines in coils, on each of which were hundreds of baited hooks. One end of the long line would be anchored and marked, the other fastened to a buoy. Dories are still used in the fishing fleet but the necessity of big hauls, quickly handled, and economically operated, paved the way for the mass production area into the $25,000,000 Boston fishing industry.

The Trawler

So today the vogue is the trawler, the latest specimen of which is the Diesel-powered Harvard, launched today at Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, for General Seafoods, a subsidiary of General Foods. The Harvard—a $250,000 fishing machine—is the fourth super-trawler in the fleet of General Seafoods and is the first of two now building at Quincy.

It increases to 10 vessels General Seafoods' "college fleet" which operates from Boston Fish Pier and is the first fishing trawler in the United States to be equipped with hydraulic steering, the owners declare. Sponsor at the launching today was Mrs. Ralph Starr Butler of Bronxville, N. Y., wife of General

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

They Plan the 'Farming' of the Sea

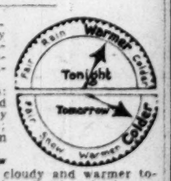
By a Staff Photographer

Officers of the Fishermen's Organizations

Seated, left to right: William R. Russo, wholesale fish dealer; Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., General Chairman and President of the Massachusetts Fishermen's Association; J. L. Alpen, General Foods; Perley P. Ray, dealer in smoked fish.

Standing, left to right: Nelson Harrington of the J. A. Rich Company; Robert Glover of F. E. Harding Fish Company; Edward Sawyer, A. & P. Tea Company's fish buyer, Boston; J. T. Healy, Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company; E. L. Dunn, President New England Fishing Exchange; Henry Atwood, General Seafoods; Leonard C. Monahan, Forty Fathom Fisheries; Edward H. Cooley, manager Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Weather



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; warmer today. Gentle variable winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and warmer; partly cloudy tomorrow; slightly colder in northwest portion.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and warmer today; rain tonight. Partly cloudy tomorrow; slightly colder in interior.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and warmer, followed by rain late this afternoon or tonight. Fair tomorrow; slightly colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer today. Partly cloudy tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	38	Minneapolis	64	50
Chicago	62	42	New Orleans	82	70
Denver	58	52	New York	52	38
Helena	62	42	Philadelphia	54	44
Kansas City	84	60	San Francisco	60	56
Los Angeles	66	56	St. Louis	72	52
Miami	78	70	Washington	60	42

A—7:30 a. m., Oct. 8.
B—Minimum, Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:29 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:46 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 11:11 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 11:26 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m. Saturday
Light all vehicles by 5:43 p. m. Sunday

Events

In and around Boston will be found on page 10 of this edition.

Youth Training At Quoddy Finds Best of Results

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The National Youth Administration project at Quoddy, Maine, was termed "the most significant" of all the work projects conducted by NYA in a report of the Advisory Committee on Education for NYA.

Besides adding to needy families' incomes, the report continued, projects like the Resident Work Experience Project at Quoddy, site of the suspended $36,000,000 tide-power project, enable thousands of youths who otherwise might have remained unemployed and unable for years to find occupations.

From an educational and social point of view, the Committee added, the "Quoddy training project promises to be the most fruitful along with resident agricultural training projects."

The report recommended further experimentation by the Federal Government in this field with cooperation of state agencies.

At Quoddy NYA, boys, 150 of them at present, receive about $20 a month, plus subsistence and medical care. Half of their time is spent on some of 25 supervised jobs and the other half spent in classrooms studying subjects related to the work they are doing.

Federal officials indicated additional work projects patterned somewhat after Quoddy would be instituted in other New England states.

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Miss Phyllis Bottome

British novelist on visit to Boston.

British Novelist Hopes Masses Will Rise to Halt Hitler

Chagrin at her country's method of making peace with Reichsführer Hitler coupled with a faint hope the British masses would rise and resist Nazzi pressure marked the attitude of Phyllis Bottome, English novelist, when interviewed yesterday at the Touraine Hotel, Boston. Miss Bottome, stopping in Boston for a few days' consultation with her publishers, Little, Brown & Company, is accompanied by her husband, Ernan Forbes-Dennis.

She will lecture in various cities throughout the United States, then reside in California for a few months, to finish her biography of Dr. Alfred Adler, with whom she studied psychology.

Housing Funds Allotted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — The United States Housing Authority has released figures on funds for low-cost housing and slum clearance in Massachusetts as follows:

Chicopee, $1,000,000; Fall River, $2,500,000; New Bedford, $2,000,000.

Small Industries Answer to Slumps In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8—There is a rising tide of people in New Hampshire who have resorted to home industry, or its equivalent, in order to work out their economic salvation.

New Hampshire has long been known as a State of small industries, the majority employing less than 100 persons each. But this new development embraces the establishment of units employing anywhere from one to ten persons each. Edward Ashton Shute of Exeter, for instance, once a prosperous business man found himself working on road construction for a living. He hit on the idea that there was a lot going on in his town that went unreported in the town's newspaper so he started a mimeographed paper which provides employment for him and his wife and gives them a living.

Prof. F. E. Austin, who retired about ten years ago from the faculty of Dartmouth College, saw his savings wiped away by the stock market crash, started building ant observation frames to satisfy the curiosity of some Hanover boys, and today has an ant palace business which gives employment to quite a number of persons. The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, with the aid of State and private funds, has done much to push the establishment of home industries. Through its annual fairs it has built up public interest in products of craftsmen and has promoted their market. Of course the large influx of tourists into New Hampshire has been a major factor in the development of home industries depending upon direct sale of their products.

Rural families have come to the realization that a new source of cash revenue may be possible through the sale of rugs, preserves, knit goods, or wood products, means the solution of their individual financial problem. The buying public, on the other hand, has taken kindly to the move and has provided the market, in many cases in excess of the supply.

Author Pleads for Child Over the Cows in Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 8 (AP)—Frederick F. Van de Water, Brattleboro author, yesterday asked that the State give as much care to children as it does to cows.

"I hope my children, or at least my grandchildren, may be able to live in a State where as much tender care and affection as is now lavished upon the Vermont cow will be expended on Vermont children," he said in an address before the Vermont Children's Aid Society.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Oct. 9

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 10

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

New England Town Hall Goes on the Air

Premieres of Joe E. Brown as a radio comedian, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, and a local form of the network Town Hall forum discussions mark radiocasting schedules over the week end.

Just in time to catch the kiddies before they are sent off to bed, and before the adults get away for the evening, Joe Brown's radio debut hits the Columbia network tonight at 7:30 p. m. over the CBS to WEEI combination. Fred Waring's new program is on the NBC-Red to WNAC hookup tonight at 8:30 p. m. Fred has augmented his unit to 60 for his new period, including his own band of 25; an all-college glee club of 20 voices; "Two Bees and a Honey," a "hot" trio, and Donna Dae, a new contralto protégée. So "singing's the thing" with Fred this year on a larger scale.

The New England Town Hall discussion comes from Faneuil Hall, Boston, and replaces the Orson Welles shows, Sunday, Oct. 9, at 8 p. m., over WEEI—not a favorable time, as this program is bucking the competition of an established favorite — "Charlie McCarthy." The originators seriously ought to consider another evening for their program, since listeners will not take the deletion of the Orson Welles show lying down and can and may tune WABC, New York, directly, for his drama.

Other Saturday programs:

Drama:
"MacLean, Man of Honor," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3:30 p. m. a Scottish Highlands story of a young poet.

Sunday

Serious music:
New season of Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m. with Margaret Carlyle, soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone, and Anna Malenfant, soprano, first aspirants; orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.
Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, to sing aria from "Lucia" and familiar ballads, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; orchestra under José Iturbi to play "Italiana in Algiers" Overture, Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" and Finale from "New World" Symphony.
Drama:
Margaret Sullavan to star in specially written drama, CBS to WEEI, 6 p. m., with Conrad Nagel as narrator.
"Break of Hearts," story of musician and composer-wife, second vehicle of Charles Boyer, with Olivia DeHavilland, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.
Talks:
"The Republican Economic Alternative," University of Chicago Round Table discussion, NBC-Red to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.
"People's Rally of the Air," with John B. Kennedy, to lead discussions on timely subjects.
"Should There Be a Third Term for the Presidency?" discussion of "The People's Platform," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.

Monday

Comedy:
Al Pearce and his Gang in new season, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.
Serious Music:
Curtis Institute recital offers Frederick Vogelgesang, violinist, and Sol Kaplan, pianist, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.
Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing Grieg's "A Dream," last act aria from "La Tosca" and "Mother o' Mine"; orchestra to play "Il Guaranay" Overture, Jarnefeldt's "Praeludium" and "Autumn" from Glazounow's "The Seasons," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.
All-Russian program by WOR Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor, WAAB, 9:30 p. m., including Glinka, Liapounow, Borodin, Moussorgsky, and Liadow.
Drama:
"Viva Villa," adaptation of film, with Wallace and Noah Beery, Edmund Lowe, Eduardo Ciannelli and Leo Carrillo, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.
Popular:
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians take over period long held by Wayne King, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.
Educational:
American School of the Air opens regular season, CBS to WEEI, 2:30 p. m., with first session "Frontiers of Democracy"; Tuesdays, "Music of America"; Wednesdays, "This Living World"; Thursdays, "New Horizons"; Fridays, "Lives Between the Lines."

A. D. H.

Week-End Radio Specials

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Bailey Axton, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	"America Dances"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Network program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	"Symphonettes"	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Review	Football news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Songs for You"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red Foley, soloist; guests	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"		Sports reports	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Johnny Presents";	Talk, Wm. A. Reilley	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; L. Clinton's Orch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra		Lawrence Welk's Orch.	V. Cratil, songs
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"MacLean, Man of	Fred Waring and His	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
8:45	questions; answers	Honor"; drama	Pennsylvanians	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music; sports
9:00	"Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15	"Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;		Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots	"America Dances"	"The Playboys"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"America Dances"	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"America Dances"	Walter Miller's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Talk; Fishermen's Race	Dick Todd, songs	Colonel Merriwether's	Organ Melodies
10:45	Political talk	Music	Guitarist	Minstrel Show	Sports
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jose Manzanere's Orch.	Dance music
11:15	Sports; talk; music	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Dance music
11:30	Dave Burnside's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	Dave Burnside's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Int'n'l Fishermen's Race	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	French songs
10:30	Salvation Army	"Dreams of Long Ago";	"American Society of	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Morning hymns
10:45	Band	drama	Ancient Instruments"		Studio speaker
11:00	Service from Trinity Church	News; weather; journal	Service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio speaker
11:15		"Neighbor Nell"			"Music in the Modern
11:30	Service from Trinity Church	Studio talk	Service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Manner"
11:45		Network talk			The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	Italo-American Voters' League	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Safety talk			Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and organ	Radio City Chamber Music; string quartet;	University of Chicago Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45				Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	'Beacon St. Window'	vocal and instrumental soloists	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Arthur Sampson,		Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	sports	Fishermen's Race; news	News Service	"Here Comes the Band"	Portuguese Hour
1:45	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	Portuguese Hour
2:00	ball game	game	game	game	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	ball game	game	game	game	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	ball game	game	game	game	Commentator
3:15	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	"Varied Voices"
3:30	ball game	game	game	game	"Cottage Hawaiians"
3:45	World Series game	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	World Series game	Lincoln Quintette
4:00	"Accent on Music";	game	game	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:15	W. G. Ross, cond.	World Series game	World Series game	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:30	Singers	News; violinist; baritone	"The Shadow"; dramatization	"Gypsy Caravan"	Religious program
4:45	Singers	and orchestra		"Gypsy Caravan"	Religious program
5:00	Convention United Lutheran Churches	Metropolitan Opera auditions	"Tune Types"; variety program	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	'Ben Bernie and	V. Gomez, guitarist		Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	All the Lads'	Federal Housing talk	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45					
6:00	"Silver Theater";	Will Osborne's Orch.	Commentator	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	Jerry Baker, songs
6:15	Conrad Nagle, m. c.	Mass. Republican Com.	Adrian O'Brien, tenor		Dance orchestra
6:30	"Laugh Liner";	Mass. Democratic Com.	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45	Billy House orch.	News	Vocal Group	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform'; informal discussion	"Popular Classics"; concert orchestra	Jack Benny Program: vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch
7:15		"Sunday Night at Seth Parkers"		Benny Goodman's Orch.	Gospel Songs
7:30	"Passing Parade";		"Bandwagon"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	Sports commentator
7:45	John Nesbett			Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00	N. E. Town Meeting: Faneuil Hall.	"Spy at Large"; dramatic serial	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Judy Canova, Annie and Zeke; Nelson Eddy; Dorothy Lamour	"Bach Cantata Series"; soloists; chorus; orch.	Network program
8:15					Network program
8:30	N. E. Town Meeting: Faneuil Hall.	"Songs We Remember"; orchestra; soloists		"Say It With Words"	"Classical Album"
8:45				"Say It With Words"	"Classical Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Symph. Or., J. Iturbi, cond.; Bidu Sayao	Hollywood Playhouse: "Break of Hearts"; Walter Winchell Irene Rich; sketch	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; soloists; orch. American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final"; dramatizations
9:15				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Talk
9:45				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Organ music
10:00	"Hollywood Showcase"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15			Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and Bylines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45		"Cheerio"; talk; music	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Commentator
11:15	Network program	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Lee Shelley's Orchestra.	Dance Music
11:30	P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Dave Appellon's Orch.	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45	P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Dave Appellon's Orch.	music

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; soloist; orchestra; news	Studio speaker	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Jane Arden"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"		Popular songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Hillbilly music
11:15	R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	*"Vic and Sade"	*Farm Radio News	*"George and Juanita"	*Sports relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	*"Road of Life"	*Cheerioboard Time	*Marjorie Mills Hour	*P. Alpert, pianist	"Today's Travelers"
1:45	*Gospel Singer	*Those Happy Gilmans	*Marjorie Mills Hour	*"Voice of Experience"	Songs
2:00	*News Service	*"Betty and Bob"	*"Musical Roundup"	*"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15	*"Piano Parade"	*Grimm's Daughter"	*"Musical Roundup"	*"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30	*"American School	*"Valiant Lady"	*Concert Internationale	*Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45	of the Air"	*Hymn recital	*Concert Internationale	*Sports; Red Cross talk	Organ music
3:00	*Curtis Institute of Music; Casimir Hall, Philadelphia	*United States Navy Band, Conductor Lieut. Charles Benter	*"Mary Marlin"	*Interviews	Sport reports
3:15			*"Ma Perkins"; sketch	*Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30			*"Pepper Young"	*"Musical Journal"	Sport reports
3:45	*C'mm'n'ty Bull'tin	*Weather; music	*"The Guiding Light"	*"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00	'Pattern in Swing'	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15	'Pattern in Swing'	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Duo	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Hatterfields"; sketch	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	Hillbillies	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reporuts
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dis. Vet. of World War	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports comment	Mass. Democratic Com.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Sports Review	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; va-	Musicale	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	riety program	Adult Education	Leaders in Dancetime	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)
Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.
Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Extra matinee Oct. 11, proceeds going to Actors' Fund. No tax.)
Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. Also "Painted Desert," with George O'Brien and Fred Kohler. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.
Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.
Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:16 a. m., 1:58, 4:40, 7:22, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48.
Scollay and Modern—
Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.
Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Don Cossacks, Serge Jaroff, conductor, 3.
Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Musical program by Miss Esther-May Barrett, Salvatore Sullo, and Leo Litwin, 3.

Concert Calendar

Wellesley College—
Mme. Lotte Lehmann will give the opening concert of the thirty-ninth season of the Wellesley Concert Series, Paul Ulanowsky, accompanist, Alumnae Hall, Oct. 13.
Faelten Hall—
Opening of the third season of The Composers' Forum-Laboratory, Dean Winslow Hanscom, supervisor, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15, Oct. 14.
Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30, Oct. 14.
Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15, Oct. 15.
Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert, Ruth Dyer Schoettle, pianist; Margaret Slayman, soprano; and George Faulkner, accompanist. Open to the public without charge. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, Mass., 8:15, Oct. 11.

Arrival of President Adams Ends Its Round-World Service

Week-End Sailings

Marking the last visit of a passenger ship in the round-the-world service of the old Dollar Line to the port of Boston, the President Adams of that company, is due to reach Hoosac docks, Charlestown, Sunday. The liner is bringing cargo from the Far East for Boston discharge, the last of that fleet on the round-the-world route, and after leaving Boston will proceed to New York for repairs.

Shipping men expect that the new arrangement whereby the ships will be operated by the Maritime Commission, will be effective about Nov. 1.

In addition to the President Adams, there are eight deep-water passenger liners due at Boston over the week end, bringing more than 2,000 Americans, some of them being among those who made hurried arrangements to evacuate Europe when indications pointed to a war. Two of these liners are due Sunday, the Anchor liner Transylvania from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh, with 151 passengers for Boston and 784 for New York, and the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, with 207 passengers for Boston and 728 for New York.

Two others due Sunday are delayed, the American Merchant of the United States Lines, from London with 11 passengers for Boston and 71 for New York being expected Tuesday and the American Shipper of the same line from Liverpool with 20 passengers for Boston and 58 for New York, is now expected Wednesday. The American Export Lines steamer Excambion is due from Mediterranean ports Tuesday with passengers and cargo.

Tonight, the Cunard White Star liner Samaria is due to sail for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool with a good list of passengers for this time of the year. Some of those booked to sail on the Samaria were unable to sail previously because of the ban on American passports, now lifted.

This noon, the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, pulled out of Commonwealth Pier for a 30-day cruise to British Guiana, via Bermuda and the British West Indies, after having embarked with 100 passengers. Another of that fleet—the Lady Nelson, is due Monday morning from those same ports with a full list of returning tourists.

Ford Describes Duryea's Car As Leader in Auto Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8—Charles E. Duryea, credited with being the inventor of the first gasoline-propelled automobile in America, who passed on recently, will long be remembered in this city. It was here in Taylor Street on April 19, 1892, that America's first gasoline buggy had its first pulling test.

A plaque commemorating this event was erected on the spot by the Kiwanis Club last year during a ceremony which brought leading automobile manufacturers to Springfield.

Henry Ford, in speaking of Duryea's contribution, said: "The Duryea car was a masterpiece. It did more to start the automobile business than any other car that was ever made. With no patterns to go by, with inferior tools and machinery to make the parts, with practically no financial backing, Duryea accomplished wonders."

Born near Canton, Ill., Dec. 15, 1861, Duryea, graduating from Gittings Seminary in that state, took as the subject of his thesis, "Rapid Transit." In it he predicted the coming of the bicycle, the automobile and the airplane.

Wife's Unknowing Part

It was his wife's atomizer that gave him the idea for the carburetor for his first car. From it he worked out the principles of the spray carburetor, prototype of those used today.

Work on the first car was started early in 1892, the first test occuring on July 8 when Duryea was away on a business trip. His brother, J. Frank Duryea, and William J. Russell, president of the machine shop where the inventor carried on his experiments, had the first ride. It was across the second floor of the Russell machine shop and into the wall. The car had no brakes.

Detecting defects in the first car, Duryea never gave it a road test. He used the main parts, however, in his second car completed the following year. It was a September night when he took the tiller to maneuver the wheezy machine around the streets. He would have preferred daylight for the trip. Fear of frightening horses and of adverse public comment led Duryea to continue night tests until Nov. 9.

The Springfield Union reported the next day that "residents in the vicinity of Florence Street flocked to the windows yesterday afternoon, astonished to see gliding on the roadway a common top carriage with no shafts and no horse attached."

"Mass" Production Begins

By April, 1895, the machine was perfected so that construction was started on a dozen vehicles. Duryea then experimented with refinements, introducing pneumatic tires, tank at the front, partial throttle control, anti-friction bearings and an electric generator.

That same year he started entering his cars in road races. The first was a Chicago race over crusted snow. In competition with 60 others the Duryea car led the field, covering the 55 miles in seven and one-half hours. His machines won numerous road races in this country and abroad. Realizing the publicity value of the Duryea cars, P. T. Barnum headed circus parades with the radical contraptions during the spring and summer of 1896.

In an effort to finance his work, Duryea succeeded in interesting the Springfield Board of Trade. Capitalized at $100,000 the company nonetheless encountered financial difficulties and Duryea sold his holdings in 1898. Although he resumed the manufacture of motor vehicles in 1908 this completed the pioneering stage of his work.

Duryea's first machine, claimed the oldest American gasoline buggy by more than two years, is now a relic in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

MacLeish for Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 8—Archibald MacLeish will give a reading of his poems in Alumnae Hall at Wellesley College, Monday afternoon, Oct. 10, at 4:45 o'clock. Four years ago Mr. MacLeish was enthusiastically received at Wellesley when he gave a reading and also a short talk on his ideas of the poet's present function.

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Koussevitzky at Rehearsal

Koussevitzky Thanks Public

(Continued from Page 9)

and the orchestra's fifty-eighth season was thus opened with generous manifestations of good will on all sides. Dr. Josef Hofmann contributed to the jubilation with the following telegram:

"Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Care Boston Symphony Orchestra: My heartiest congratulations and sincere admiration for the lifetime of musical triumphs you have accomplished in 15 years, and I join all others in hoping that you will celebrate jubilee after jubilee at the helm of your superb orchestra.

"Josef Hofmann."

Certainly there was complete justification for all these felicitations. The orchestra remains at the top of its form, which is unsurpassed. The personnel is unaltered in any important particular from last year. The most noticeable change is the restoration of a tenth doublebass, missing for several years. Dr. Koussevitzky continues at the height of his powers as program-maker and interpreter, after by far the longest service on the podium in the orchestra's history and one of the longest records of service as conductor in America. The musical public, moreover, seems firm in its loyalty to this great orchestra and its leader. Indeed, we have much to be thankful for musically.

* * *

The opening program of the season, which will be repeated this evening, was made up of the first three items of Dr. Koussevitzky's first program in Boston, and the first symphony he conducted in America. The works are: Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor for orchestra with organ, edited by A. Siloti; Berlioz's Overture, "The Roman Carnival"; the Brahms Variations on a Theme of Haydn, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

A program which called for a wide catholicity of taste in the director, and a full flexibility in the players, demands which were fulfilled in the manner with which we are familiar. Neither the works nor the performances require detailed comment at this date, but it was interesting to note that Dr. Koussevitzky has restored to its place the rest which follows the first four notes in the score of the Fifth Symphony.

In addition to the cordial greetings at the opening, there was warm applause for the several items of the program, and an ovation at the close of the symphony.

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Brookline Shows Jump in Building

A substantial increase in the number of building permits issued in Brookline for last month brought the estimated cost of new construction and repairs to a near record of $348,455 for the month.

The total number of permits issued totaled 40, including 17 for new construction and 23 for additions, alterations and repairs. The new construction includes the proposed erection of ten wood and frame single houses, three brick and stone apartment houses and private garages.

Plan E Backers Obtain Ruling In Race With Clock

(Continued from Page 1)

reached its decision, about 10 this morning. Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director of the Cambridge Plan E Committee, rushed to the Court House with a staff of legal talent to plead for the writ.

The Ballot Law Commission reached its decision in a little less than an hour this morning. At their hearing yesterday afternoon they decided that the petition had been filed properly and that it was sufficient. The only remaining question this morning was whether the signatures were sufficient.

Only one protestant, Carroll Lehane, appeared with counsel. They had no witnesses and made their case largely a plea for more time in which to prepare. It was evidently the conclusion of the Commission that the number of petitions filed was so great, more than 11,000, or twice the number required, that it would be virtually impossible for protestants to throw out enough names to invalidate the whole petition.

Don't Overdunk, Mrs. Post Advises Doughnut Dunkers

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Doughnut dunking with no holds barred has been approved by Emily Post.

Informed that Mrs. Gertrude Binney Kay had told Emerson College's class in social usages at Boston that dunking is "all right at an informal house party or a little snack after theater," Mrs. Post laughed and agreed.

"Any place that would have doughnuts would be like a picnic, where you could do pretty much as you pleased," Mrs. Post said. "Of course, you wouldn't have doughnuts at a formal dinner, anyway."

Mrs. Kay added that dunking was never correct under any circumstances "unless you hold the doughnut you are dunking between the thumb and third finger of your right hand."

Mrs. Post opined, however, "It doesn't matter much how you hold it. If you are going to dunk, you are going to dunk. But dip it not too far and spread it not too wide."

Chorus to Have 200 School Pupils

(Continued from Page 9)

required number of 500 in the chorus.

When the Handel and Haydn Society Symphonic Chorus presents "Children's Crusade" at Symphony Hall on Oct. 31, Pierné's score will be followed to the letter, for the Society has secured 200 pupils from the Brookline High Schools to assist in the presentation.

The concert, to be given under the auspices of the New England Women's Committees of the National Cathedral Association, will be conducted by Dr. Thompson Stone. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist the five soloists: Blanche Haskell, Agnes Davis, Olive Appleton, sopranos; Ernest McChesney, tenor; and Walter Kidder, bass.

WPA Equal Pay Request Refused

A request for equal pay for all WPA workers by Senator Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville was declared impossible today by John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, who stated that wage rates are established by an executive order and are made according to areas.

Administrator McDonough said that the order provides for unskilled, semi-skilled and professional workers based entirely on the population of different communities.

He denied another request to grant Somerville workers employed at Camp Devens the wage of $55.85 per month which they would receive if they worked in Somerville, instead of the $52.80 allowed workers in the Fort Devens area, as beyond his authority. The Somerville WPA workers complained also of the loss of time en route to and from their work.

Exhibit to Take Up Plant Problems

All persons who have tree or shrub problems arising from the recent storm will be able to obtain information about solving them at the Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Exhibition at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall today. The free exhibition closes at 9 p. m. tonight. A plant clinic is a feature of the exhibition with an expert on hand to answer questions about all phases of garden making. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been making a thorough study of the procedure to be followed in replanting storm-damaged trees and also has suggestions about trees to take the place of those totally destroyed.

The show is an unusually large and varied one. Although the fruit crop in New England has been seriously damaged, displays of apples and grapes are prominent in the exhibition. Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Atlantic is planning to stage an educational exhibit of grapes grown in his famous kettle hole.

There will also be extensive displays of vegetables from private estates and commercial establishments. A new class for roadside stands is attracting a great deal of attention.

The interesting collection of nuts from all over the world staged by the Arnold Arboretum at the recent exhibition of the Northern Nut Growers' Association has been held over and is on display in a prominent place as well as the collection of filberts from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and displays of native nuts.

Interested in Plan E Contest

By a Staff Photographer

Officials
(Left to right) Joseph A. Conway, Ballot Law Commission; James J. Hurley, Chairman, Ballot Law Commission; William N. Hardy, Supervisor of Elections; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. Lower: George McLaughlin.

Experts Promise Oyster Supply Of Fine Flavor

With the oyster season now well under way, experts are predicting a good supply for this year. Cooler weather, they say, has restored the good flavor lost during the summer months. This loss, according to the New England Museum of Natural History, is responsible for the belief that oysters are poisonous during months without an "R."

Museum officials state, however, that they are edible throughout the year. Summer oysters, they explain, taste poorly because they are in spawning condition.

Successful spawning depends on water temperature and in southern New England will occur only in years when the warmest temperatures are normal or above from April to August. The temperature needed for the discharge of eggs is 68 degrees. North of Cape Cod there are very few places, such as Duxbury, Mass., and Oyster River, N. H., where spawning years occur often enough to perpetuate the oyster.

N.H. Law Limiting Truck Drivers To 12 Hours on Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The validity of a New Hampshire law limiting truck drivers' hours of duty at the wheel is challenged in a suit pending before the Supreme Court for a decision at the term beginning this month.

The H. P. Welch Company of Massachusetts, owner of a fleet of trucks, appealed from the New Hampshire Supreme Court's decision upholding the 1933 statute, and ruling that the "evident purpose of the statute is to protect the users of highways" from tired-out drivers.

Last year the company was charged with violating sections of the law which prohibit a driver from remaining at the wheel for more than 12 hours at a time. The company's registration certificates were suspended for five days.

The company argued the law was discriminatory because it did not apply to motor vehicles not used principally in the transportation of goods for hire, nor to trucks operated within a town's limits.

Men of Sea Swing To Mechanized Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

Foods' Vice-President in charge of advertising.

But today's trawler is radically different from the early models that first appeared in New England waters as far back as 1904. Then it was coal and steam. Today it is oil-burning Diesel engines. Then it was ice that was put aboard before the vessel left the Fish Pier, and was used to sprinkle over the fish in wooden "pens" below decks.

So speedy, so economical, so satisfactory are these modern fishing machines that the older vessels are being retired as rapidly as possible for new and modern craft. A good start has been made in the past two years, when 20 new, modern trawlers have been added to the New England fleet.

How It's Done

It is these modern trawlers, flying the house flags of the Irving Usen Company, the Forty Fathom Fisheries, the Booth, the General Seafoods, and others, that are to take delegates attending the fisheries convention now in session in Boston, out into Massachusetts Bay on Sunday to witness an exemplification of how these vessels get fish. At the same time, the delegates will be given "orchestra seats" for the first of the series of fishermen's races, as the trawlers approach as close to the race course as permissible.

Trawlers swell production of fish, the Boston receipts jumping from 242,786,582 pounds in 1930 to 324,599,527 pounds in 1937. And improvement in both transportation and refrigeration pushed marketing frontiers further inland, with subsequent increased demand for all products of the fisheries. Boston became the center of the fresh fish industry—a position now being challenged by Gloucester, with its new and modern fish pier, expected to be dedicated Oct. 12.

In Boston, the fisheries first located on Commercial Wharf, off Atlantic Avenue, and then spread out to T Wharf, where further growth brought about construction by the State of Massachusetts of the huge Fish Pier, in South Boston, in operation since 1914 as the largest pier in the world devoted exclusively to the handling of fish and seafood. Effects of the new Gloucester fish pier on the Boston trade are to be carefully watched by fishing interests, once the new pier is opened for business.

Marketing Changes

While sharp changes were developing in type of boats and methods of fishing, no less revolutionary and drastic alterations were being made in marketing methods. It was in 1920 that a well-known Boston fish dealer devoted much time and energy in developing something new in seafood—the now common fillets—taking the meaty sides of fish, practically boneless, and wrapping them in waxed paper, ready for the cooking utensil. Housewives liked the idea. It revolutionized the entire industry, brought many new problems and opened new markets in the Middle-West.

In 1921, about 50,000 pounds of fillets were satisfactorily marketed and served to introduce the new product to the public. The next eight years were like fiction of the romance of business—only they were true—with filleting growing from nothing at all to 70,000,000 pounds annually. Thus, the fishing industry was transposed from one of merely transshipping a product caught at sea, into a manufacturing one. Today more than half of the fish landed is filleted and the bulk of all landings pass through some sort of manufacture or processing.

New England fishermen today produce more than 500,000,000 pounds of fish annually. Nearly 400,000,000 pounds of it are handled at the Boston Fish Pier. About $35,000,000 are paid to New England fishermen annually—the price of raw material to be used in filleting, canning, smoking, and salting branches of the industry.

In Boston alone, the fishing industry requires storage space for more than 20,000,000 pounds of frozen seafood and ice manufacturing capacity in excess of 400 tons daily. Food bills for the fishermen while at sea total more than $1,000,000 annually and fuel oil and gasoline required for operation of the fisheries exceeds 30,000,000 gallons a year. Ship yards receive a sum estimated to exceed $1,000,000 annually in building and maintaining the fishing fleet. The yearly purchases of nets, twines, and gear amount to better than $1,000,000.

No wonder so large an industry bowed to the advance of the machine age!

Delivery of Two Leaders Compared

Referring to the recent radio broadcasts by Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, William G. Hoffman, Professor of English and Public Speaking at Boston University, contends that the difference in a speaker's reactions on his audience often is due to his type of delivery rather than to the content of his speech.

If Mr. Chamberlain were to address massive gatherings as Führer Hitler is accustomed to doing, his chances of swaying a large audience would be greatly less than those of the German leader, says Professor Hoffman.

"The two leaders are totally different," according to the Professor, "If Hitler were to make speeches in Parliament, he would probably be uninteresting, while Chamberlain, once on the floor of the House, is a remarkable speaker."

Hitler, Professor Hoffman points out, being an emotional speaker, has a great personal interest and confidence in every word and phrase. He knows "mob psychology." It's not so much what he says, but the way he presents his ideas to have the greatest affect on his listeners.

Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain as a speaker, the Professor states the Prime Minister is an entirely different type of speaker, as he is very effective with a small group of listeners, a situation in which an emotional speaker like Hitler would be very ineffective. "Chamberlain is a rational speaker and appeals to the reason of the listener."

Better Business Outlook Viewed

Business in New England looked ahead with increasing optimism during the past week, according to observers, with considerable activity noted in the cotton and wool markets and with hide trading reaching the highest volume since the spurt of buying in June.

Department store sales, however, were down 13.7 per cent for the week ending Sept. 30, compared to the corresponding period in 1937. Bank deposits increased slightly, but investments and loans declined by a comparable amount.

Woolen mill activity climbed back to the position it held before the hurricane, and agents felt that the outlook was distinctly good. Some cloth prices announced for the coming spring represented a small advance above the recent low point.

Harvard Apologizes to Legion; Four Freshmen Under Arrest

Variously assailed by American Legion commanders, Gov. Charles P. Hurley, of Massachusetts, Mayor John W. Lyons, of Cambridge, and the Cambridge Police Department officers as Fascists, Communists, and law-breakers, four Harvard Freshmen arrested in an "attack" on a Legion parade Thursday night steadfastly reiterated their innocence yesterday, while Harvard officials, smarting under the public clamor and indignation aroused by the prank, hastened to extend official regrets to all concerned for the conduct of their youngest students.

While the four Freshmen, Frank A. Pemberton, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Joseph E. Ambrose, of Danvers, James M. Blumgarton, of New York, and John S. Caylor, of Canton, Ohio, awaited arraignment on charges of interrupting and disturbing a public assembly, Dean A. Chester Hanford, of Harvard College, personally conveyed the apology last night to Commander George D. Buchanan, of the Cambridge Post, American Legion.

"As yet no complaint or statement as to what actually took place has been lodged with the college authorities by the police or members of the Legion," declared Dean Hanford in a statement. "The matter is being carefully investigated by the university, with a view to taking disciplinary action."

Expressing the undergraduate view of the disturbance, an editorial in this morning's Crimson made no attempt to exonerate the Freshmen for the consequence of their prank, but did direct sharp censure against the Cambridge Police Department officers who, it was claimed, were "only too eager to help undergraduates bring discredit upon Harvard."

"Years of experience with major and minor college outbreaks," the Crimson editorial announced, "have given the local force an uncanny knowledge of how best to get undergraduate goats. Student-baiting has become an art, a highly specialized though somewhat contradictory phase of law enforcement. And Thursday night the force outdid itself."

Worcester Relief Board Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8 — The Worcester Taxpayers' Association focused public attention on the Worcester Department of Public Welfare this week by charging that that Department was "an autocracy unto itself" and feared "neither the Mayor nor anyone else."

The Association, through Director John H. Mahoney, further charged that the "Welfare Department is more interested in keeping intact the huge bureaucracy which it has created than in placing aid recipients on Federal rolls with a resultant loss of jobs to some of those employed by the department."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,464,560
1938 volume to date	210,779,523
1937 volume to date	308,086,243

Another Advance In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Rails, steels and specialties today led the stock market on another upward rush.

While profit taking was still a deterrent in many cases, favored issues advanced fractions to more than 2 points, many to new highs for the past year. Dealings were active throughout and quotations were around the best at the start of the final hour.

Continuance of impressive business hopes, brokers said, accounted for the underlying strength of the list.

In the climbing van were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, American Sugar Refining, American Radiator, Fajardo Sugar, du Pont and Goodyear.

Motors were only moderately ahead as more attention was given Chrysler's labor controversy. Oils were backward on wholesale gasoline price weakness in the mid-continent field.

Bonds Advance

Buying again predominated in the bond market today, although many issues which had risen sharply during the "peace" rally the last 10 days were slow to get back in stride on the upside.

Following the rising tide in stocks, traders favored secondary rail and corporate loans on the assumption these would benefit most from earnings improvement in the event of further business recovery.

U. S. Treasury issues were inclined to lag, as were a number of top-rated corporate issues. Yields have fallen so low in those groups, bond men said, investors were encouraged to look elsewhere in the list for better returns since business reports indicated more revival.

Up fractions to more than a point at one time in fairly brisk dealings were Alleghany 5s of 1950, Great Northern 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977 F, Southern Railway 4s and Pacific Gas 3⅛s.

Off a shade at one time were American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s and Shell Union 3½s.

Foreign loans were quiet. A shade improved were Italy 7s.

May Extend Erie's Reorganization Plan

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad's executive board has decided to ask Federal Court for a second three-month extension of the deadline for filing its reorganization plan.

The deadline, originally July 18, was extended to Oct. 18 upon permission of Federal Judge Samuel H. West, who passed on early this week. The new extension, if granted, will give the company until Jan. 18.

Several plans are also expected to be submitted by bond and stockholders.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	¾@¾	¾@¾	⅝%
3 mos bills	1 9/16%	1 9/16%	⅝%
Bar gold	145s 4½d	144s	140s 6d
Bar silver	19¾d	19½d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Soña	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon Oct. 8

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.78⅝	$4.79	$4.8397
Cables	4.78½	4.79	8.2397
France—franc	.0265††	.0268	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1650	.1691	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2277	.2278	*
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4066	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5435	.5440	$
Sweden—krona	.2464	.2471	.4537
Norway—krone	.2402	.2410	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2135	.2141	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088¾	.0088¾	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Czechoslovakia—koruna	.0345	.0351	.0351
Finland—finnmk	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2525	.2520	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2125	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso*	.4125	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2790	.2797	.8440
India—rupee	.3578	.3585	.6180
Java—florin	.5455	.5461	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3590	.3600	*
Shanghai—dol	.1675	.1650	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5575	.5580	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9913	.9924	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015††	.2015††	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Nominal.

Approves Southern Pacific Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to issue $7,251,600 worth of first and refunding mortgage bonds. The bonds are to be sold to the Southern Pacific Company and the proceeds applied to maturing obligations.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	55⅜	55	55	Oct 7
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+2¾
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21½	22½	Oct 6
30	18⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	Oct 6
66½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	67	65¾	67	−1
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	+1¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	15	13⅛	12½	13	+1
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	11	10¾	11	+ ½
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	13	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13	13	13	Oct 7
190	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	5	192	190	192	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	9	9	9	Oct 6
14⅞	3⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	7	13¼	13	13	+ ½
12	4½	Allied Stores	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	66¾	65⅞	65⅞	Oct 6
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	26	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	+ ¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	Oct 7
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	8	72½	71	71	−⅜
28¼	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	15	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	11	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+1⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	41	40	41	+2⅜
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	103¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
172	150¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	170	172	Oct 7
32¾	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	21	30¼	29	30¼	+1¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ½
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	7	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
110½	80½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	Oct 7
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9	8¾	8¾	−⅜
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	11	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	55	13¼	12	13	+1
6⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	13	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+1⅛
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
27⅞	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	28	28	28	+1
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 7
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	28	23⅜	22⅝	23	+1½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	68	66	68	+2½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
38⅞	23	Am Metal (½e)	6	39	38½	39	+ ⅝
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	16	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	Oct 7
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	1	30	30	30	− ⅛
18¼	9	Am Rad & St S	96	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
22⅜	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	33	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	67	66½	67	Oct 7
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	3	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
58¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2½e)	42	53¾	52¼	53¾	+ ¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	130½	130½	130½	Oct 7
59⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Oct 7
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	69	32¼	30¼	32⅛	+2
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
14½	12	Am Stove	7	16½	14⅜	16½	+2
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	26	26½	24⅜	26⅛	+1⅜
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+2⅜
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	147½	146½	147	− ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	86	86	86	Oct 7
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	88	88	88	
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7½	7⅜	7½	
13½	6	Am Water Works	11	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	−2
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	39¾	38½	39¼	+2¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38	21	Anaconda	188	38⅞	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
51½	29	Anaconda W & C	5	51	51	51	−½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	24	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	17	17	17	+2½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 6
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29	29	29	Oct 6
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 7
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	89	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	50	49½	50	+3
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48⅜	24¼	Armstrong Cork	8	48½	47½	47½	−1
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 7
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	29	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
75½	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	68	66	68	Oct 6
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	49	40¼	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	62	60½	60¾	+ ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	23	25⅞	25	25¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	23	22⅜	22¾	+⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 7
9⅞	5¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43	43	43	− ½
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	58	58	58	Oct 7
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7½	7½	Oct 7
2½	1	Auburn Auto	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	19	4¼	4	4¼	− ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	72	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	39	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
12¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Oct 7
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	22¼	21½	21¾	− ¼
13¼	5	Barker Bros	2	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	72	17½	16⅞	17	− ¼
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	9	17	17	17	Oct 7
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114½	113⅛	113⅛	Oct 7
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 6
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	19	22⅜	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	9	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
53	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	51	51	51	−1
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	105	64	62¾	63⅞	+1¼
16⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
105	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	105	104	105	
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	10	19⅜	19½	19⅜	Oct 7
19¼	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	9	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	21	26¾	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	6	Bond Stores	7	13¾	13¼	13¾	Oct 7
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	12	17¾	17	17⅛	+ ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	15	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 7
26¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	26	26	26	Oct 7
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	27	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	17	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	17	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	39½	38½	39½	+1
29¼	1⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Oct 7
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
27	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	−2½
11¼	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	16	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	43	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	5	5	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	9	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 5
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	19	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+ ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 7

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	14	9	8⅝	9	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅜
51	45	Capital Ad A	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Oct 6
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 6
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	7	103	101½	102½	+1½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	11	52½	51½	52½	+1¼
106⅜	100¼	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	47	23⅜	22¼	23¼	+1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
28⅜	12½	Celotex Corp	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	12	23¼	22½	23¼	+2
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	5	10½	10	10¼	+ ¾
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7¼	7	7¼	+1¼
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 7
50⅜	26¼	Cerrode Pasco (4)	27	52⅞	50⅝	52⅜	+2⅜
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	18	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	5	25	24¼	24¼	− ½
21⅞	10¾	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	+1
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	31	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 6
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	43½	41½	43½	+1½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 7
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	9	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 7
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	42½	42½	42½	Oct 7
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac		¾	¾	¾	
2⅜	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 7
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 7
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	2	9⅝	9	9	− ⅛
2¾	1¼	Gabriel Co A	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 6
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 6
7⅞	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	22	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
15¾	13	Gaylord Cont (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 7
52	48	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	52	52	52	Sep 29
8½	4⅛	Gen Am Invest	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Oct 6
51½	29	Gen Am Tr (1¼e)	21	51¼	50	51¼	+1¼
11⅛	6½	Gen Baking (.60a)	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼	− ¼
6⅝	2½	Gen Bronze	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
14⅜	5¼	Gen Cable	24	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
19½	11	Gen Cable A	3	29½	28¼	29½	+1
77⅛	35	Gen Cable pf	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	− ⅛
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1½e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
45½	27¼	Gen Elec (.70e)	79	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ¾
36⅝	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	9	36¼	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
114½	108¾	Gen Foods pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 6
20	9⅛	Gen Gas & El A	4	⅞	¾	⅞	
70	50⅞	Gen Mills (3)	9	70	70	70	
51	25½	Gen Motors (¾e)	212	50⅜	49¾	50½	+ ½
123⅜	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	7	121¼	120¼	120¼	Oct 7
9⅞	4	Gen Out Advert	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
45	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1k)	1	38	38	38	Oct 6
12½	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.30e)	5	10	10	10	
2⅜	1¼	Gen Pub Service	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 7
26½	12¾	Gen Ry Signal	16	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
2	1	Gen Real & Util	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+

Commerce and Finance •

Business Sees Federal Aid Intensifying Recovery Trend

• Business and Industry

Probe to Follow Wide Gyrations Of Nickel Plate 6s

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tuesday's run-up in Nickel Plate 6 per cent notes for a gain of 24¼ points provided a spectacular climax to one of the widest gyrations in one of the most speculative issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Nickel Plate notes have recently led the second-grade rail list one of the merriest chases seen in these parts in many years, reminiscent of the days of "Dannie says up, Erie goes up." Tuesday's one-day leap comes on top of as lively a story of surprises, embarrassments, and uncertainties as the bond list has seen for some time.

Teetering on Edge of Bankruptcy

It may not even prove a climax. The story is by no means ended. Nickel Plate is still teetering on the edge of bankruptcy. Not till next Tuesday at least will its fate be known, and the immediate circumstances are so complex that the outcome is every trader's guess and the price of the notes, as well as of the whole Nickel Plate list, depends at present almost entirely on what the much-harassed President Brooke of the Nickel Plate decides to do with his company.

The story really begins in 1929 in the period of high and handsome rail purchases by rails for rail consolidations. New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Nickel Plate), the road on which the Van Sweringens originally rode from the real estate business into railroad empire, borrowed $20,000,000 on 6 per cent three-year notes to buy a controlling interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie, a nice money-maker.

In 1932, at the bottom of everything, the notes came due. They sold as low as 6, the coupon rate. The road asked holders to grant a three-year further extension to 1935. About $15,000,000 assented. The rest stood out and were paid off in full.

In 1935 the notes again came due and the road again asked for an extension. About the same percentage of holders assented and the same number stood out. Thereupon Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate's father through a controlling interest, came to the rescue of the road by having its wholly owned subsidiary, Virginia Transport, buy up the notes of the standouts. The rest were extended to Oct. 1, 1938.

A Prince or Pauper Road

Nickel Plate is a prince-or-pauper road. As pauper it has been called a "streak of rust." As prince, it was once priced so high in an offer to Commodore Vanderbilt that he said it wouldn't be worth the price if all the rails were nickel-plated. (International Nickel hadn't then made nickel-plate so cheap.) In 1932 it earned only $4,000,000 of its approximately $8,000,000 fixed charges, but in 1936 it earned them twice and showed $20.67 on the preferred and it earned $7.36 on the preferred last year. Its business is 45 per cent merchandise and l. c. l. So last fall and this spring its earnings tumbled heavily.

As a result its securities, particularly the 6 per cent notes, have been lovely trading media. From 77 in January they dropped to 30 in March, rose to 62½ in May, dropped to 37⅝ in June and rose to 63⅞ in July.

All year there had been doubt about what would happen this fall when the 6 per cent notes again fell due. And thereby hung the first embarrassment—to the Nickel Plate management. On August 1 it notified the Stock Exchange that the interest would be paid, as usual, on the $60,000,000 of 4½ per cent refunding bonds of 1978. Then, it announced that holders of the maturing 6 per cent notes would have to accept a third extension, again of three years, to 1941, or the road would have to go bankrupt.

Wild Gyrations of the Notes

Then, late in August, the Stock Exchange, also as routine, released the announcement that the interest on the 4½'s would be met as usual. To traders, however, this was not routine news. It lulled their suspicions. Then the next day the Nickel Plate management wired the Exchange that the interest wouldn't be paid. Loud were the outcries, and the Exchange summoned Nickel Plate's President Brooke.

Genuinely embarassed, he took full responsibility, said it was a mistake, and admitted that the original announcement had been put through a routine, and that such routine action should have been checked in view of the unusual circumstances. Meantime the notes tumbled to 37 (high in August was 58).

Early in August the road had announced that the latest date for deposit of notes for the extension would be August 31. This was extended to September 15, then to October 1. At first the road would not publish figures of the percentage of notes deposited or assented. But it sent out agents to noteholders to urge assent.

Meantime unassented notes gyrated on both the war-news and the guesses about the assents and the possible bankruptcy. They were driven down when Chesapeake & Ohio directors announced positively that this time, unlike 1932 and 1935, C. & O. would neither directly nor indirectely help the road. It would let it go as it let Erie go last January.

The notes were driven up, however on rumors that 80-odd per cent of the notes had been assented. From August low of 37 they rose in September to 46, dropped to 40, rose to 60, and dropped to 41½ last week, then up to 59⅞.

An Embarrassing Situation

On Monday evening they closed at 59⅞. Then overnight came the most dramatic news of all. Rumor spread round the Street that one of Earle Baillie's investment trusts, in the Seligman group, had withdrawn their assents. Baillie is one of the directors of C. & O. The notes opened the next morning at 74.

Traders apparently guessed that if Baillie withdrew, Nickel Plate would clamp down, declare the plan operative, and so forestall any further withdrawals. So, apparently, it happened. Shortly after the market opened Tuesday the road made this announcement. The notes jumped to 84 for a net gain of 24¼ points in one day.

Faces of the Seligman partners were red; the conjecture was embarrassing, that Mr. Baillie would pull out his assents for the large margin of gain represented by the higher price of the unassented notes over the assented. Mr. Baillie went down to the Stock Exchange, as had Mr. Brooke, and explained. He said he had told the Nickel Plate some weeks before that he didn't want to assent because his company was engaged in a prolonged switch between various Nickel Plate issues and he might want to withdraw his assent if the plan called for a switch from the notes to, say, the bonds. The company, he said, asked for his assents just the same, for psychological reasons, and he gave them. Then, in the course of the switch, his company sold notes, and had to deliver, and so withdrew the assents.

Will Case Go to Court?

The story seemed ended, for the stand-outs. But Wednesday Mr. Brooke announced that, even with the plan closed, he didn't know whether the company could stay out of 77 reorganization. But the notes have dropped (Thursday) only to 77¼, down 6¾. Evidently the stand-outs are unconvinced.

The road is estimated to have $4,500,000 of cash. It must meet the interest on the 4½s and the 5½s and the 6 per cent notes, and the approximately $2,300,000 principal of the unassented notes. Apparently if the present business pick-up is quickly enough reflected in Nickel Plate earnings it can survive; if not, it can't. Mr. Brooke will decide, probably this week.

Meantime, all these odd events have led the Stock Exchange and the SEC to investigate who has been trading the notes. The question is whether anyone in authority has used inside information to produce and then taken advantage of some of Nickel Plate's violent moves.

Co-operative Banks Set 6-Year Record

Member banks of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League granted the greatest number and total value of new co-operative bank mortgage loans in six years during the 12 months which ended the 50th year last month.

Total new home loans granted by all co-operative banks during the year was $46,445,000, more than $400,000 above the post-depression record set by the 12-month total to Aug. 31, 1937.

The present volume of co-operative bank loans is below that of last year. In May, June and July activity was 15 per cent below 1937. In August, loans totalling $3,719,125 were 18 per cent below last year.

Retail Business About on a Par With Last Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Favorable weather conditions stimulated retail trade during the past week, permitting most regions to show more favorable comparisons with volume for the same period last year, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly trade summary.

For the country as a whole the year to year comparisons ranged between 2 per cent above and 8 per cent below, and gains in the week "were broader than during the corresponding period of 1937."

Return to more nearly normal conditions in New England cities allowed buying in that section to approach within 3 to 8 per cent of the 1937 level, the review said.

"In the east the average drop was cut to 1 to 6 per cent. Tornado damage to several important centers held back sales totals in the South, and the spread below last year widened slightly to 4 to 10 per cent.

"Increased factory pay rolls counteracted the effects of lower farm prices in the Middle West and sales for the region showed a drop of not more than 6 to 12 per cent under 1937.

"Opening the football season renewed interest in three-piece suits, heavy coats and woolen dresses. Women's millinery was also active and in many centers made a better showing than other lines of merchandise.

"On the North Atlantic Seaboard building materials, small tools and housefurnishings continued to take the lead in sales totals.

"Sales at wholesale were higher in the week but still 4 to 13 per cent lower than in the same period of 1937. In dry goods markets volume steadily approached that of last year."

O'Neal Is Opposed To Increased U. S. Loans on Cotton

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement, voiced opposition to increased government loans on cotton.

Mr. O'Neal, who grows cotton on his Alabama plantation, said the question of high loan rates was thoroughly threshed out during Congressional deliberations on the farm bill last year.

"Congress decided," Mr. O'Neal said, "that with the Government already holding some 6,000,000 bales of cotton acquired under the previous 12-cent loan, it would be folly to open the way to repetition of that disastrous experience. A high loan can have only one result, namely the freezing of cotton in this country in Government hands, and the consequent loss of our foreign markets.

"I am convinced that it would be much better policy for the Government to undertake to pay cotton growers subsidy large enough to give them parity prices on their entire production. That is what the Farm Bureau has stood for."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the Czech crisis the City was completely dominated by the political situation. City opinion was of course divided between those who share M. Blum's feelings of "relief, shame and cowardice" but who are still inertly faithful to the Old School Tie, and those who more bitterly feel that something ought to be done, though being politically inactive in a personal sense, don't really know what. It is a sign of the depth of feeling that some conservative City men talk of voting even for a labor candidate when occasion next arrives, in order to protest against what they feel as a degradation of Britain. The feeling of frustration becomes more intense the less conservative the normal political affiliations.

During such a crisis it is futile to search at length for significant explanations of day by day movements in the stock market. Movements in prices may sometimes be violent—when war loan for example drop from 100 to 96 in one day, and recover to 100 again on announcement of Chamberlain's visit to Germany which momentarily reduced the fear of war—but these changes do not mean that any appreciable business was done. Prices were marked up or down according to the guess of the market, but actual business was frozen in suspense.

The money market was dominated by the same events. Fear of war and the consequent prospect of higher interest rates made holders of Treasury Bills try to sell. But at the same time the outward flow of gold to America reduced the supply of money with which to buy bills. The Exchange Account sells gold, acquires sterling, and increases its holdings of Treasury Bills. The clearing banks lose the liquid funds withdrawn by those seeking an American refuge, these funds pass to the Exchange Account in purchase of gold, and go to increase public deposits at the Bank of England at the expense of the bankers deposits. The net effect has been that through increased desire to sell bills, and less money available to buy them, the discount on Treasury Bills has risen slightly.

Sterling Driven Down

In the foreign exchange market demand for dollars drove down the dollar price of sterling. The lowest point touched was $4.60. Professional arbitrage demand for gold has been strong—there were profits to be made by physically shipping gold to America. The cost of arbitrage operations has been increased by the higher insurance rates demanded to cover the gold in transit. In the week Sept. 15 nearly £14 millions of gold were shipped to America, and nearly £11 millions went on the Queen Mary alone. Normal insurance rate was 1s per cent, but the risk on the gold in the Queen Mary was reinsured at rates up to 30s per cent.

The August Clearing Bank returns reflect the influence both of the crisis and the depression. As mentioned above, the outflow of funds to America depleted the clearing banks' cash. Compared with July, cash was down by 3.2 millions. Deposits fell by 9.7 millions.

Advances, affected by the trade depression, were also 9.7 millions lower than July average. Checks in course of collection were lower by 4 millions. But despite the lower figure of total assets, the banks have increased their holdings of investments by 8.4 millions.

The paralyzing effects of the crisis spread into trade and industry. New orders which should have been swelling at this time of year did not appear, and if the crisis continues its long-drawn-out course, the hoped-for autumn revival of industry is likely to be strangled. There would be a very rapid revival if Mr. Chamberlain produced anything worth the price we have paid; but that seems to be about as forlorn a hope as for a pig to sigh for wings.

Foreign Trade Affected

The commodity, markets, as is natural, were very firm both in anticipation of war demands, and as a result of the fall in the exchange value of the pound. And maybe business will revive in the United States.

Foreign trade was severely affected. The August trade returns show that even before the crisis reached its height, exports and imports were declining. Value of total imports was 14.4 per cent less than in August of last year, despite an extra working day this year. British exports were down by 14.6 per cent in value, and re-exports by 21.5 per cent.

For the first eight months of the year, total imports were lower than for last year by 5.8 per cent, British exports by 10.1 per cent, re-exports by 21.8 per cent, and the excess of imports over exports was higher by 3.1 per cent. The extent of the decline in foreign trade is likely to increase as a result of the crisis.

The depressed condition of the iron and steel industry is illustrated by the following figures of production in thousands of tons:

	Production Pig iron	Steel ingots & castings	Total imports	British exports
1932 monthly average	297.8	434.5	152.7	187.4
1937 monthly average	708	1,080.2	170.0	214.7
1937 August average	714.0	987.7	213.4	201.4
1938 August average	443.0	668.9	80.6	135.1

Signals Indicate Better Days Ahead for the Auto Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Estimated third quarter production of passenger cars and trucks, in line with expectations, dropped 68 per cent to 323,100 units from 1,037,611 units for the third quarter of 1937, and which followed production of 637,800 units in the second quarter and 669,400 in the first quarter of 1938. For the first nine months of this year output totaled 1,630,300 units, which was 58 per cent under the mark of 3,954,000 units, established for the corresponding period of 1937.

From all present indications fourth quarter production will be the best for any quarterly period of 1938, but is likely to fall at least 20 per cent under the total of 1,061,057 units produced during the fourth quarter of last year, which would mean the turning out of approximately 2,480,000 units for the 1938 year or only about half of the 1937 total, says Fitch Investors Service, in its Market and Business Forecast.

For the past several months automobile sales at retail have been running counter to usual seasonal trends. Ordinarily, sales are heaviest through the first half of the year, but the uncertainty created by depressed general business conditions restricted car demand prior to July of 1938, at which point the readily observable improvement in basic conditions was quickly reflected in more active automobile buying.

Prospects Are Bright

This change for the better in sales has since continued, but, from the standpoint of the manufacturers, earnings for the third quarter will be slim where there are any at all. The fourth quarter, however, should unfold a much different and more encouraging story for the motor car makers, with earnings the most generally satisfactory of the year, although not quite up to results for the comparable 1937 period.

Aggregate fourth quarter net profit of the automobile manufacturers, exclusive of Ford, is tentatively put at around $50,000,000, as against a profit of not more than $30,000,000 for the first nine months of 1938 and roughly $65,000,000 for the fourth quarter of 1937.

Automotive prospects for the 1939 model year are bright, and much reassurance is found in the general unanimity of opinion among trade leaders that a period of substantially greater activity is directly ahead. There is widespread interest in just how far the automobile upturn will carry, for the reason that the industry pointed the way upward in 1933, and may conceivably do it again. With further betterment in domestic economic conditions and present tendencies in the direction of a more soundly established peace in Europe, it is quite likely that production of passenger cars and trucks for the coming year will show a gain of between 25 per cent and 30 per cent over the estimated production of close to 2,500,000 units in 1938, and which would compare with 5,016,500 units in 1937, and the record mark of 5,621,700 in 1929.

Motor car manufacturers are in excellent position to successfully wage a strong offensive against the forces of recession with dealer supplies for both new and used cars now lighter than at the end of any model year since 1934. The sales drive just getting under way will center around slightly lower prices and an accentuation of streamlined styling.

Keen Public Interest

Retail sales of automobiles held up surprisingly well through the summer months, and with current stocks practically cleaned out, dealer orders for the new models in almost every case have been well ahead of the anticipated volume. The willingness of dealers to stock up beyond the immediate need for floor showings is accepted as a reflection of keen public interest, and this encouraging trend is playing a large part in making automobile executives confident of sales upturn.

The automobile retailing industry claims to be second only to the food group in dollar-volume turnover. Should there be a gain of 25 per cent or more in production during the model year just starting, the total volume of business will exceed that of 1934 and may draw close to the 1935 level, when the automobile dealers did a gross volume divided approximately as follows:

New cars and trucks, $2,838,719,000.
User cars and trucks, $1,205,793,000.
Parts and accessories, $490,727,000.

Importance of the automobile industry in the general economic scheme of things is at once apparent from the fact that it is the largest single purchaser of the products of many other leading industries. Normally the motor vehicle manufacturers account for about 75 per cent of the country's rubber consumption, 23 per cent of the iron and steel output, 77 per cent of the plate glass, 39 per cent of lead, 33 per cent of nickel, 22 per cent of copper, 16 per cent of aluminum and 20 per cent of the tin used.

The leading motorcar producers have readjusted costs to a point more in line with current volume than was the case during the first half of the year. Steel sheets were reduced in price in June and there have been savings effected through a lowering of prices on parts and accessories. Such reductions helped along efforts to revise expenses to curtailed volume and have brightened profit prospects for the fourth quarter. It may be that the greater portion of savings has been passed on to car buyers in the shape of list price reductions on 1939 models that average about 5 per cent, but such slightly lower prices are calculated to add momentum to a new car demand that has shown steady improvement recently.

Sales Gain Seen

All that is needed for a restoration of car manufacturers' profits to generally satisfactory levels is to have volume expand over the next 12 months in accordance with prevailing expectations, and based on a greater public willingness to buy, as evidenced by sales through the summer months, to look for a 25 per cent gain in sales during the next 12 months might well be termed reasonable.

Automobile manufacturers went through a very trying period in the first half of 1938, with sales for the second quarter less than the first quarter volume for the first time since the very early days of the industry. The drop of 54 per cent in Chrysler sales for the first six months was the most severe in the history of that organization, while the General Motors sales decline of 38 per cent was greater than for any comparable period with the exception of 1932. But the industry has once again demonstrated that it does not just muddle through a period of slack business. On the contrary, the motorcar makers are quick to make definite plans for meeting a change in the tide of business. In spite of its tremendous size, the industry is sufficiently flexible to permit of a rapid shift in position or program to conform with a change in basic conditions, and it is just such a shift that is now being carried out.

Data compiled by the United Bureau of Public Roads showed a total of 25,449,924 passenger cars registered at the close of 1937. There will not be much of a gain, if any, this year, as approximately 2,000,000 cars were junked in each of the years 1937 and 1936. But with over 25,000,000 cars in use, and about half of them at least six years old, there is a substantial replacement demand that comes into play most forcibly when business conditions are improving. On the other hand, buying is deferred during a spell of backward business, which, for a time at least, tends to add force to the downward spiral. The latter phase of car demand started last November and carried through the early months of 1938, with a most encouraging turn upward in June.

Over the last three months there has been evidence on all sides of steady, if slow, improvement in industrial activity, which might be taken as the forerunner of increased pay rolls and a stronger motorcar demand.

Gall Proposes Six Amendments to The Labor Relations Act

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—John C. Gall, New York, legal counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, proposed six amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Nebraska here.

They were:

1. That the courts be given permission to review the facts of a case as well as the legal conclusions of the National Labor Relations Board.
2. That the administrative and judicial functions of the board be separated.
3. That the employer be permitted by petition to have an election called.
4. That the workers be protected from intimidation and coercion by unions as well as from employers.
5. That the board should be forced to certify its records within a definite length of time so employers' appeals to the courts could be facilitated.
6. That the employer should be protected in his refusal to deal with unions for a reasonable length of time if the union has not kept within the bounds of the law.

Mr. Gall predicted the Wagner Act "will be amended, possibly at the next session of Congress."

Engineering Awards Exceed Last Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—For the eleventh consecutive week this year engineering construction awards in the period ended last Tuesday exceeded the comparable 1937 week, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The total was $49,229,000, against $82,252,000 in the preceding week and $49,494,000 in the corresponding 1937 week.

Additional large housing projects—an outstanding source of recent construction gains—included a $2,000,000 development at Fox Chase Manor, Abington, Pa., and a $3,000,000 project of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, Buffalo, N. Y.

By groups, awards compared as follows:

	Latest week	1937 week
Private	$9,121,000	$19,442,000
State, municipal	35,811,000	15,461,000
Federal	4,297,000	7,591,000

Auto Production Increases Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports estimated the current week's output o fmotor vehicles at 37,665 units, against 25,405 last week and 71,958 this week a year ago.

It said output probably would exceed 50,000 cars and trucks next week for the first time since last May.

Orders for Steel Office Furniture Off in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New orders for steel office furniture in August aggregated $1,537,675, compared with $1,773,361 in the corresponding month last year, according to the report issued for publication today by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. Shipments in August totaled $1,677,205, while unfilled orders at the end of the month amounted to $1,062,922.

For the eight months the new orders were valued at $12,980,463, compared with $18,690,119 in the corresponding months of 1937. The comparative figures for shipments were $13,257,207, against $18,621,714 in 1937.

Orders for steel shelving during the month dropped to $367,533, against $540,576 in August, 1937. Unfilled orders for shelving at the end of August were $291,554, compared with $565,912 a year ago.

Consensus Sees Broad Recovery In Trade on Way

NEW YORK (AP)—Some high circles in Wall Street are predicting a broad economic recovery in the United States, basing their expectation largely on the opinion that the Federal Government was about to intensify its recovery program as it affects heavy industry.

In these sources, it was said that recent discussions between business leaders and Administration officials in Washington had developed a gigantic tentative plan to stimulate spending by the electric power companies as part of a national defense measure, and serious consideration of measures to facilitate heavy equipment purchases by the railroads.

This viewpoint was brought out in a canvass of nearly a score of financial and industrial leaders and Wall Street economists, who were asked to give their candid, off-the-record views of the business outlook, now that the disturbing influence of European international tension has subsided.

See Advance Just Beginning

Most of those questioned were of the opinion that a period of improved business is just beginning, and would last at least until next spring. But some who professed knowledge of the heavy industry plans in Washington, looked for a longer recovery cycle, pointing out that recent upward cycles had been short lived because heavy industry failed to follow gains in consumers goods lines.

They said a program of great scope was under consideration, growing partly out of recent consideration of means of linking together electric power facilities in the eastern part of the country as a national defense measure. This program, they said, involved the expenditure of billions, and its eventual goal was not only preparedness but the transfer within a period of two years of a big portion of the WPA rolls to private industry.

On general lines, it is said that financing had been proposed as follows:

The Reconstruction Finance Corp., to make loans approved by the War Department on an equity basis, of up to ½ of the capital finance requirements called for by the plan.

The whole arrangement, plus the bolstering of confidence by the RFC financing, was expected to stimulate the present dormant market for new issues of stocks, which would enable the companies involved to continue the program with their own financing, and eventually repay the RFC.

First under consideration, it was said, were the public utilities group.

Will Utilities Borrow?

A leading "if" in all current business predictions has been whether the utilities generally would borrow money to build new generating plants and transmission lines before or after a general business pickup made the expansion inevitable.

The proposals were said to call for the expenditure of not less than $3,000,000,000 of new capital within the next 15 months to two years in the utility field, and further expenditures for the next 10 years of not less than $1,500,000,000 a year.

While the immediate purpose of the plan calls for the interlocking of existing systems as a preparedness measure, the stimulating effect upon heavy industry generally, bankers and industrialists agreed, would be pronounced.

A somewhat similar plan, but still in a more tentative state, executives said, involves the country's leading railroads, which as a group, have made one of the most depressing segments of the national business picture.

Key rail executives are already at hand in Washington for conferences relating to the rail labor negotiations. From different sources came reports of efforts to arrive at a plan involving RFC loans for new rails and rolling stock replacement.

New Housing Big Factor

A leading steel executive said there already had been tentative assurances that a program involving such assistance would probably be forthcoming.

The steel business already is doing well, he said, in part as a result of the government housing program, and expected to do much better when the PWA construction program reached its peak.

In fact, he predicted that the steel industry generally would be "out of the red" and running at a profit by the end of November.

These business chieftains felt the effect of any Government-sponsored spending program in the utility and railroad fields, added to the stimulus already provided, would have far-reaching effects upon the entire heavy industry field, and indirectly upon consumers goods.

Officials of two of the country's biggest automobile industries said present indications were 1939 would be second only to the prosperous year 1936 in the whole post-1929 period. One thought 1939 might exceed 1936 (which saw produced about twice the current year's total of cars) the other thought it was unlikely to exceed 1936, but believed a sustained and cumulative heavy goods expansion program would encourage automobile buying far into the summer.

Central Maine Power Has Gain in Third Quarter

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Walter S. Wyman, President of the Central Maine Power Company, reported to stockholders "the third quarter of 1938 has been rather a better business quarter for your company than the two preceding ones."

"The increase in orders taken by manufacturers in various parts of the State in the latter part of June and July," he said, "resulted in producing considerable manufacturing activity in many of our towns. This in turn produced a better market for electricity."

Labor Spokesman

© International

George M. Harrison

Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In October 1 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent due to weakening prices for farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 78.0 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents a rise of 0.3 per cent over the corresponding week of last month and a decline of 10.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to the decrease of 1.2 per cent in both the farm products and foods groups the housefurnishing goods group dropped 0.7 per cent, fuel and lighting materials decreased 0.4 per cent and chemicals and drugs fell 0.3 per cent. Hides and leather products and textile products advanced 0.2 per cent and metals and metal products and building materials rose 0.1 per cent. The miscellaneous commodities group remained unchanged at last week's level.

Lower prices for agricultural commodities, crude rubber, calfskins and manila hemp, were primarily responsible for a decrease of 0.7 per cent in the index for the raw materials group.

	Oct. 1 1938	Sep. 24 1938	Oct. 2 1937	Oct. 3 1936
All commodities	78.0	78.4	86.9	81.3
Farm products	68.1	68.9	85.4	84.5
Foods	74.1	75.0	87.8	83.0
Hides & leath prod	92.5	92.3	108.2	95.7
Textile products	65.4	65.1	77.9	76.0
Fuel & ltg. mat.	77.2	77.5	79.4	77.1
Metals & met. pro.	95.7	95.6	95.8	86.3
Building materials	89.5	89.4	96.2	86.9
Chemicals & drugs	76.9	77.1	81.0	81.7
Housefurnish. gds.	87.2	87.8	92.7	81.7
Miscellaneous	72.3	72.3	76.8	71.1
Raw materials	71.7	72.2	83.9	82.0
Semiman. articles	75.1	74.7	83.9	76.1
Finished products	81.8	82.2	89.1	82.0
All commod. other than farm prod.	80.7	80.9	87.3	80.6
All commod. other than farm prod. and foods	81.6	81.6	85.6	79.8

Ford to Build New Line of Autos

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced plans for a new line of automobiles in the "lower medium-priced" range, to be known as the Mercury Eight.

Edsel Ford, President, said the new model would be introduced shortly before the New York automobile show.

The Mercury, Mr. Ford said, would be priced between the company's Ford V-8 and the V-12 Lincoln Zephyr. It will have a wheelbase of 116 inches, a V-8 motor, and will be equipped with hydraulic brakes.

Sees Outlook Still Good for Business

Despite the chilling effects of the recurring European war scares on business sentiment and the temporary disruption of trade in the New England area as a result of the recent hurricane and floods, most business indicators give evidence that activity in general is still expanding, although more slowly than during the summer months, United Business Service states in its weekly report on business conditions.

Automobile assembly lines are just beginning to get under way on 1939 models, and production should rise sharply in the next few weeks. It is estimated that 500,000 cars will have to be produced this fall just to bring dealer stocks up to normal in addition to cars actually delivered to consumers. Steel operations are expected to work higher, and should reach a seasonal peak in the next three or four weeks.

Both carloadings and electric power output have touched new highs for the year with further gains likely during October. In the tetxile field, another wave of forward buying points to a continued rise in mill operations. Preliminary figures on new construction during September show a substantial gain over a year ago, extending the improvement of the past few months. Furthermore, seasonal factors combined with an increased volume of new orders booked during August and early in September will stimulate activity in many miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Base Alcohol Price

NEW YORK—The base alcohol price has been advanced one cent a gallon, effective Oct. 10. It is understood that recently some business has been booked two cents a gallon below the base price. Thus, the new base price will in effect be three cents higher than the level at which some business was booked lately.

Unions Seek Help Of Public Opinion Against Wage Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A spokesman contended today that railroad labor had the support of public opinion in its resistance to a proposed 15 per cent wage cut.

George M. Harrison, representative of a group of Rail Brotherhoods, added that the workers would ask business leaders and other witnesses to testify before President Roosevelt's fact-finding board in order to show "widespread opposition" to the pay cut.

"I think we have public opinion on our side," Mr. Harrison said shortly before Labor's witnesses began their testimony before the board. "This pay cut would start a wave of wage slashes that would send business into a tailspin."

Senator Wagner (D-NY) has assured the labor group of his "wholehearted opposition" to the cut. In a telegram he asserted it would be "particularly inopportune at this time when every effort is being made to maintain purchasing power."

Appear Before Board

Mr. Harrison told reporters either Chairman Burton E. Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee or Senator Truman (D-Mo.), who jointly conducted an extensive inquiry into railroad finances, would appear before the board of inquiry.

H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the committee representing the major railroads in negotiations with labor, said that railroad managements decided upon a 15 per cent wage reduction after failing to obtain relief at the last session of Congress.

The husky, red-faced executive, who began railroading as a baggage man, told his story under questioning by Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, one of the three board members.

"I want to know who were the men who decided this," Mr. Landis said.

"There's no secret or mystery about it," Mr. Enochs replied, adding that a group of sub-executives met last March and decided wages should come down 15 per cent.

"Were these railroad presidents?" Mr. Landis asked.

"No, just deckhands," Mr. Enochs answered, explaining these included general managers, vice presidents and personnel managers.

Asked President's Help

When the decision was offered to a general meeting of railroad presidents in Chicago, Mr. Enochs said, there was some opposition, and as a result a group representing both management and the workers' brotherhoods met in Washington to seek legislative aid for the roads.

"They did everything even to going to see the President and Senator Wheeler," Mr. Enochs said.

"I don't know what was said but it didn't work. There were weasel-words."

Mr. Enochs said the rail presidents returned to Chicago for a second meeting and finally agreed upon the 15 per cent cut.

Mr. Landis asked if the "deckhands" who first proposed the pay reduction had considered possible effects on other industries.

"We did not give it a thought," Mr. Enochs said. "It's an argument, but it's not valid. I don't think railroad wages have any effect on automobile or steel or any others. They never have."

Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway, told the board that taxes resulting from the Railroad Retirement and Social Security Acts had increased wage costs and helped bring about the 15 per cent reduction proposal.

Canadian Holiday Monday

TORONTO (AP) — Canadian security and commodity exchanges will be closed Monday, October 10, in observance of Dominion Thanksgiving Day.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (3⅛e)	27	27	27
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Alliance Inv	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Allen & Fisher	2	2	2
100	Alles & Fisher	113½	113	113½
200	Alum Co Am	105½	105½	105½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	129¾	129	129
150	Alum Ltd	107	107	107
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	14⅝	14½	14½
1000	Am Airlines	64	64	64
20	Am Book (3e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Am Box Board	1½	1⅜	1½
300	Am Centrifugal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Am Cit P & LB	26½	25⅝	26½
2000	Am Cyan B (.60)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Am & Fgn P war	28½	28	28½
600	Am Gas & El (1.40)	112¾	112	112
50	Am G E pf (6)	157⅜	155⅝	156
1400	Am Light & T (1.20)	35¾	35	35
500	Am Maracaibo	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
2000	Am Republics (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
300	Am Superpow	14½	14½	14½
100	Apex Elec Mfg	103	103	103
10	Appal El P pf (7)	3	3	3
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	6	6	6
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Ashland O & R (.40)	11	10⅞	11
200	Asso G & El	7	7	7
100	Asso G & El pf	1-32	1-32	1-32
9900	Asso G&El war	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Atl Cst Fish	1	1	1
100	Atlas Corp war	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Atlas Ply	6	6	6
100	Avery & Sons (.40e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
1200	Aviation & Tran	30½	29½	30½
1500	Babcock & Wil	5	4⅞	5
1100	Baldwin Loco war	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400	Barium Sta Stl	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Basic Dolomite	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Bath Iron Wks	117	117	117
25	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)			170
500	Berk & Gray Furn	6½	6½	6½
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	11	11	11
25	Blauners (1)	11⅜	11	11⅜
100	Bliss (EW)	10	10	10
100	Blumenthal (S)	2	2	2
25	Bohack (HC)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
200	Braz Tr L&P	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Breeze Corp	6⅛	6	6
600	Brewst Aero (.30e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Brill B	28	28	28
50	Brown Co pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Brown-P Dist	5½	5⅜	5½
600	Brown Rubber	21	20½	21
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	3	3	3
100	Carman B	¾	¾	¾
100	Carnegie Met	80	80	80
20	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	23	23	23½
300	Carrier Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞
600	Catalin Am	56	56	56
10	Celluloid 1pf	89	89	89
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1⅝e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cen St El	11	11	11
100	Cen St E 7% pf	114½	114½	114½
100	Chesebrough	71¼	71	71
150	Chi Flex Shaft	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Chief Cons Mng	47	47	47
50	Childs pf	8½	8	8½
400	Cities Service	38	38	38
100	Cit Serv pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Cit Svc Inv B	8¼	8	8¼
500	City Auto Stpg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Clinch Coal	2	2	2
600	Club Al Uten	7	6½	7
1000	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Colum O&G	31	31	31
50	Comm Pw&It 1pf	23½	23½	23½
100	Com Pub Svc (1½e)	915⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Compo Sh M vtc	7	6¾	7
200	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
7400	Cons Coppermin (¼e	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	Cons Mng & S (1e)	76	76	76
150	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	87½	87½	87½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	1⅛	1	1
300	Cosden Petro	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Creole Pet (1½e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Crocker-Wh El M	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Crown Drug	45	44½	45
100	Cuneo Press (2)	17	16⅞	17
7	Dayton Rub	25	24½	25
250	Dayton Rub A (1e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Derby Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Det Paper Prod	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Det Stl Prod	22½	22½	22½
100	Driver-Har	7	7	7
100	Duval Tex Sul	11⅞	11¼	11¾
700	Eagle Pich Ld	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
125	East G&F pr pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
2700	El Bond & Sh	58½	58½	58½
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	1	1	1
200	Electrol vtc	10½	10¼	10½
200	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	12	11¾	11¾
700	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Esquire-Cor (.120a)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
200	Europ El deb rt	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Fairchild Av (.15e)	20	20	20
100	Ferro Enam	1	1	1
200	Fidelio Brew	10½	10¼	10½
1100	Fisk Rub	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	65½	65½	65½
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (3.06k)	65¼	65¼	65¼
200	Ford M Can A (.75)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Fuller $3 cv	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Gen Wat G&E (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Gilbert pf	33½	33⅓	33⅓
500	Glen Alden Coal (¾e)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
400	Godchaux Sug B	15	13¾	15
100	Gorham Inc A	10⅝	10½	10⅝
400	Gray Tel P S	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
400	GrummanAircE(.30e)	39	38¼	39
500	Gulf Oil (¾e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
400	Hall Lamp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Harvard Brew	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Hat Corp Am B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Hearn D Strs	19¼	19	19¼
1000	Hecla Min (.15e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Hewitt Rub (.45e)	35	35	35
25	Hörn & Hard (1.40e)	65	65	65
900	Humble Oil (¾e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Hygrade Fd	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	1	1	1
100	Ind Ter Ill A	16	16	16
100	Ind Ter Ill Iowa Pow pf	10	10	10
100	Ind Svc 6% pf			8½
100	nIdus Finan vtc	13	12⅞	13
75	Indus Finan pf	67⅞	66¾	67⅞
300	InsCoNAm (2a)	18¾	18½	18¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
1500	Int Pap&P war	27	26¾	26¾
300	Intern Pet (1½a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Inter Prod	10¾	10¼	10¾
100	Inter Radio	4	3⅞	4
100	Inter Sil&Ir B	18⅝	18½	18⅝
100	Ir Firem vtc (1.20)	12	12	12
200	ItalSuperpowA	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
600	Jacobs (FL)	2	2	2
100	Jeannette Gla	33¾	32⅞	33¾
50	Jon & Lau Stl	47	47	47½
50	KingsCLtg pf B(7)	38	38	38
10	KingsCLtg pf D(5)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Kingston Prod	49	49	49
200	Lake Sh M	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Lakey F M	27	27	27
100	Le Tourneau	1	1	1
100	Lefcourt Real	5	4⅞	4⅞
3900	ehigh C&N	22¾	22¼	22¼
700	Lion Oil (1)	2¼	2	2¼
50	Lit Bros	15	15	15
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.40)	15¾	15½	15¾
900	Lockheed Aire	9¼	9¼	9¼
1100	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9	8⅞	9
100	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Long Is Lt pf (3½)	33¾	33¼	33¾
125	Long Is Lt pf B (3)	26½	26⅜	26½
1300	Louis L&E (.40)	7⅜	7	7
100	Lynch Corp (1½e)	36	36	36
100	Marion St Shov	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	May Hosiery pf (4)	53½	53½	53½
2200	McWill Dredge	20	17	20
25	Mead John (3a)	121	121	121
200	Memph N Gas (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Mercant Strs (1e)	18½	18½	18½
200	Merritt-C & S	4	4	4
75	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	83	83	83
900	Michigan G&O	3	2⅞	3
100	Michigan Sug pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Mid West Corp	7	6⅞	7
600	Mid West war	½	½	½
50	May Hosiery pf (4)	53½	53½	53½
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Minn Min&M (1.20e)	39	39	39
200	Mock J Voeh (.45e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Molybdenum	5¾	5¾	5¾
1100	Mount City Cop	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Nat Bellas Hess	¾	¾	¾
100	Nat Cont (.42½e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Nat Oil Prod (.60e)	34¾	34	34¾
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	62½	62¾	62½
100	Nat Service pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	15¼	14⅝	15¼
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Nat Tun&Mines	2¼	2	2¼
1	Navarro Oil (.40a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
500	Nebel Oscar	½	½	½
100	Nehi Corp (2e)	41	41	41
100	Nelson (H)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	NH Clock	7	7	7
100	New Idea inc	12¼	12¼	12¼
150	NJ Zinc (1⅛e)	69¾	69¾	69¾
200	Newmnt Min (1½e)	81¼	78⅞	81¼
400	NYC Omnibus war	19¾	19⅛	19¾
400	NY Shipbd fd sh	9¾	9	9¾
100	Niag Hud Pow	7¾	7⅜	7¾
400	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	81½	79¾	81½
375	Niag Hud 2pf (5)	65	65	65
50	Niag Sh Md B	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Nia Sh Md B	44¾	44½	44½
300	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	53	53	53
50	Nor Am Lt&P pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Nor Cent Tex (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Nor Pipe L (.20e)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
1200	Nor Sta Pw A	26½	25	26½
100	No west Eng (¾e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Okla Nat Gas	30⅛	30	30⅛
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
50	Pac G&ES½spf(1⅜)	107½	107½	107½
25	Pac Light pf (6)	147¾	147¾	147¾
1900	Pan-Am Air	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
2300	Pantepec Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Pender Gr B	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	Penin Tel pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Pennroad (½e)	88	87¾	88
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	150	150	150
25	Pa Salt (¾e)	80¾	79¾	80¾
75	Pepperell	85¾	85	85¾
100	Pharis T&R (.60e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
900	Phoenix Sec	30	30	30
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	20½	20½	20½
100	Pierce Govern (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.60)	52¾	51	52½
60	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Pitts Forg	111	110¾	111
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	11	11	11
200	Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Premier Old (.12)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
20	PS Colo 7% pf (7)	37	36½	37
50	PS Ind $7 pf	24½	24	24½
20	PS Ind $6 pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	109½	109½	109½
20	Quaker Oats (5)	3	3	3
100	Raytheon Mfg	5	5	5
100	Red Bank Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Reeves Inc (.30e)	¼	¼	¼
100	Reynolds Inv	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Richmond Rad	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
1000	Rome Cable	12	10	12
200	Royal Type (.3)			

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1200	Rustless I&S	9½	9¼	9½
100	Ryan Cons Pet	3⅛	3m	3⅛
100	Ryerson & Haynes	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
100	Schiff Co (¾e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Scovill Mfg	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Scullin Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
500	Segal Lock & H	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	Seiberling Rub	66	66	66
100	Sel Ind pf (5½)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Seversky Airc	8½	8½	8½
1300	Shattuck-Denn	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Shaw W&P (.80a)	114	113¾	114
400	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	2	2	2
100	Simmons Har & Pt	4½	4½	4½
100	Simplicity Pat	239	239	239
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	4¼	4	4¼
600	Solar Mfg	35	34	35
200	So Penn Oil (1½e)	39	39	39
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26	26	26
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	6⅝	6¼	6¼
400	Southland Roy (.30e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Span & Gen reg	2½	2½	2½
100	Stand Dredg	22½	22½	22½
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	1	1	1
100	St Pow&L	26	22¼	26
100	St Pow & L pf	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
1000	Stand Prod	22¾	19½	19½
1200	Stand Stl Sprg		4¼	4¼
400	Starrett Corp vtc	4½	4¼	4½
100	Sterchi Br Strs	7¾	7¼	7¾
200	Sterl-Alum Prod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Sterling Inc (.20e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Stetson (JB)	11	11	11
100	Sullivan Mach	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Sunray Oil (.25e)	31	31	31
100	Tampa El (2.24) z	22½	21¾	22½
300	Technicolor (.85e)	85	85	85
20	Texas P&L pf (7)			5
600	Texon Oil & L (.60e)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Todd Shipyds	58½	58½	58½
100	Tonopah Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Transwest Oil	5½	5½	5½
200	Trunz Pork Strs	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Tubize Chat	11	11	11
100	Ulen & Co pf A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Union Prem PS (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3500	United Aire war	13	11⅞	13
900	Unit-Cig-Wh Strs	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Unit Gas	89	89	89
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3000	Unit Lt & PowA	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Unit Lt&Pow B	23¾	23½	23⅝
200	Unit Lt&P pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Unit Shipyds B	80	79	80
125	Unit Shoe B (2½a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Unit Specialts	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	U S Foil B	1	1	1
300	United Stores vtc	1	1	1
100	Unit Verde Ext	3¼	3	3¼
2600	Unit Wall Paper(.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Univ Corp vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	¾	¾	¾
200	Util Pow & Lt B	1	1	1
200	Venezuel Pet	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Wagner Bak vtc	1½	1½	1½
700	Walker Min	3	3	3
100	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	West Air Exp	40	40	40
10	West Md 1 pf	8	8	8
125	Westmoreland Inc(1e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Wolverine Tube	6½	6½	6½
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	120,000	shares;	

Total stock sales today, year ago, 112,225 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Abbott Dai 6s2'42	104	104	104
5	Ala Pow 5s '51	94	94	94
10	Ala Pow 5s '68	88½	88	88½
6	Ala Pow 4½s'67	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Ala Pow 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
4	Alumin Ltw 6s '48	108	107¾	108
2	Am G&E 5s 2028	88½	87½	88½
8	Am P&L 6s 2016	98¼	97⅞	98¼
8	Ark P&L 5s '56	43¼	43¼	43¼
2	As Elec 4½s '53	32¼	32	32¼
7	As G&E 5s '50	32	31⅜	32
9	As G&E 5s '68	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	As G&E 4½s '49C	78	78	78
1	As T&T 5½s '55A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Atlan City El 3¼s'64	85	85	85
3	Broad Riv 5s '54	104	104	104
1	Can Nor P 5s '53	99	95¾	95¾
1	Caro P&L 5s '56	105	105	105
5	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	99	98	99
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	94	94	94
1	Cen P&L 5s '56	32¾	32	32
3	Cen St El 5½s '54	32	32	32
3	Cen St El 5s '48	55	55	55
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Chi J Ry&UStk 5s '40	63¾	63¾	63¾
8	Cities Ser 5s '48	65¾	64⅞	65⅜
20	Cities Ser 5s '50	63¾	63¼	63¼
2	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	76	76	76
3	Commun P&L 5s '57	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Con G&L Bk 3¼s'71	123	123	123
5	Con Gas Balt 4½s'54	61	61	61
5	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	82¾	82	82⅞
16	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
16	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Det C Gas 6s '47A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Det C Gas 5s '52	3½	3½	3½
200	Det Int Br 6½s'52	3	3	3
100	Det Int Br 6½s'52 ct	70	69¾	69¾
11	East G&F 4s'56 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Edison El Illum3½s'65	75½	74¼	75½
1	Elec P&L 2030	106	105¾	106
23	Fed Lt 5s '67	93¾	93½	93¾
11	Fla P&L 3s '54	92¾	92½	92¾
3	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	104	104	104
5	Gatin P 5s '56	79	78½	79
7	Ge Pub Ut 3⅜s'56	84¾	84¼	84¾
1	Gen Wtrwk 5s '43 A	86	86	86
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	39	39	39
5	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	98½	98½	98½
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	63	63	63
1	Hygrade P 6s '51 B	107	107	107
8	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	92	91¾	91¾
7	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	82	82	82
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	99¼	98¾	99¼
12	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	95½	95½	95½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Ind El 6s 47	56¾	56¾	56¾
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	58¾	58¾	58½
2	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	58	58	58
4	Int P Sec 7s 57 E	39	38	39
10	Inters Pow 6s 52	59¼	58½	59¼
37	Inters Pow 5s 57	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Inters P Sve 4½s58	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	JerCenP&L4½s'61C	85	84	85
7	Ky Util 5s '61 H	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	104½	104½	104½
2	Lou P&L 5s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
25	Memph P&L 5s '48	95½	95	95⅝
6	Minn P&L 4½s '78	70½	69	69
12	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	94	94	94
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	86½	86	86½
10	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	55	54¼	54¼
12	N Eng G&E 5s '50	57½	57	57
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	87¼	87¼	87¼
8	N E Pow 5½s'54	86	85½	86
2	N EngPow 5s'48	106	105¾	106
10	NE PowCo 3½s'61	86	86	86
2	NOrl PS 6s'49a	95	95	95
2	NOrlPS 5s '42 st	107	107	107
2	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	99	98¾	99
21	NYStE&G 4½s'80	90	90	90
2	NorAm L&P5½s'55	49	48¾	48¾
2	NorConSt 5½s'48a	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Nor IndPbS 5s'66c	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Nor Pw El 6s'45st	95½	95½	95½
1	Nor west PS 5s'57	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Ogden G 5s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Ohio Pow 5s'52b	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Okla G&E 5s'46	104¾	104	104¾
9	Ok Nat Gas4½s'51a	78¾	76¾	76¾
15	Pac P & L 5s '55	30	30	30
9	Park Lex Lahld 3s '64	85¼	85	85¼
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	94½	94½	94½
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	97	97	97
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	90	89½	90
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '50	99¾	92¾	92¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	33	31	33
14	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Pub SNIII 4½s '60 I	81½	81	81¼
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '59	76¾	76¾	76¾
15	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	74¾	74¾	74¾
3	Pug SdP&L 4½s '50 D	108	108	108
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	59¾	59¾	59¾
2	Scullin Stl 3s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	94¼	93½	94¼
17	SEP&L 6s 2025A	50	50	50
1	SoIndRy 4s '51	83½	83½	83½
1	So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	55¾	54¾	55¼
8	StandG&E 6s '48st	55¼	54¼	55¼
2	StandG&E 6s '48 cv st	56	55	56⅜
26	StandG&E 6s '51	56	55¾	55⅞
7	StandG&E 6s '66	54½	53¾	54½
6	Stand P&L 6s '57	91¼	90½	91
15	Tenn El P 5s '56	94	93¼	93¾
1	Tex El S 5s '60	101½	101½	101½
4	Tex P&L 5s '56	85	84	85
2	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	75	74	74
2	Unit L&P 6½s '74	71½	71½	71½
1	Unit L&P 6s'75	104½	104½	104½
1	Unit L&P 5½s'59	80	80	80
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	80	80	80
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Virg P S 5½s'46 A	24	23	23
6	Waldorf-Astt 5s'54	93¼	93	93
4	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	105¼	105	105
2	W Un G&E 5½s '58 A	98	97¾	98
11	Wisc P&L 4s '66 A			

Foreign Bonds

1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16½	16½	16½
5	Cuba Tob 5s '44	68¼	68¼	68¾
5	Danzig Port 6½s '52	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Ger C

Prohibition Party Planning Election Drive in Nine States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In spite of hurdles put in the way of minority parties by state election laws making it difficult for lesser parties to place their column on the election ballot, the Prohibition Party has succeeded in obtaining state tickets in Illinois, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania for the November elections.

This means three columns on the ballot in November in Illinois—Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition. The Illinois Labor Party was refused a place on the ballot because of a ruling by the Election Commission to the effect that the party had not enough properly qualified signers on its petition. As a result the Labor Party may undertake a "write-in" campaign, it was learned at their state headquarters here.

The Illinois Labor Party, which was organized three years ago, claims the support of about 100 labor unions, and it intends to continue its program and possibly attempt again at a future election to get its name on the election ballot, according to George A. Meade, secretary of the party.

The Prohibitionists, in launching their campaign this fall for the election of their candidates in the various states, maintain that their goal is not only for national prohibition but better government.

The basis of the Prohibition Party campaign this fall is not only a declaration for national prohibition, but for the necessity of having a party in power committed to prohibition to make the law effective. Furthermore, the party leaders maintain that both major parties' use of the "spoils system" to keep themselves in power unfits them for the proper conduct of government.

In fact the campaign this fall of the prohibitionists is an attempt to bring together into one movement the foes of corrupt government and the enemies of the liquor traffic, according to Edward E. Blake, National Chairman. Messages received by the Chairman include one from the economist, Roger W. Babson, who told Mr. Blake in a recent telegram, "Not only is liquor the greatest one curse in America today, but the Prohibition Party has a great opportunity for becoming a home for all those who believe that only righteousness can save the nation. Your proposed basis for a new political alignment is excellent."

The Illinois platform of the Prohibition Party this year makes a strong appeal to "law-abiding and justice-loving people" to come out from the old parties and to unite in building a new kind of political party which can "wrest the control of government from those who would administer it for self-interest," Mr. Blake pointed out.

National Issues

Touching on national issues the platform states that it is opposed to granting additional powers to the executive branch of government, and stresses a policy of peace.

To check unemployment the party maintains that both unemployment and relief "can best be handled by local community efforts" supplemented, if necessary, by State and national aid.

"Unemployment will not be appreciably reduced," the platform continues, "as long as the policy of government permits the liquor traffic to render a large portion of our citizens unemployable, and as long as the traffic is allowed to rob legitimate business of $3,500,000,000 annually."

The party goes on record as favoring adequate old age pensions and an efficient plan for social security and declares itself in favor of a "square deal for all American citizens, whatever their racial or national origins." Furthermore, the party advocates the "return to Congress of the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof as provided for in the American Constitution."

Turning to the immediate problems in Illinois, the state party platform pledges itself to the complete abolition of the entire spoils system and the creation of a new civil service system based on merit.

On the question of taxes, the party is opposed to the sales tax and advocates its repeal. Prohibitionists pledge themselves to secure more revenue by assessing and taxing property not now assessed, and without increasing the taxes on homes, farms and other real estate. They maintain that there is enough taxable and unassessable property in Illinois at this time to provide all the additional revenue needed for all purposes.

System of Education

The party favors the city manager form of government, and condemns the present tendency of "old-party administrations to license gambling, to legalize lotteries, and to yield generally to the exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few."

The party pledges the establishment of a system of instruction concerning beverage alcohol and narcotics.

In many states the Prohibition Party has been making vigorous efforts to oppose the restrictive laws being enacted pertaining to minority parties. These laws are an invasion of the civil rights of the citizen, Mr. Blake holds. In some states, like Mississippi and Florida, he said, it is impossible for minor parties to get on the ballot. In other states, like Ohio and New York, it is required of minor party supporters that they sign their names to a petition publicly announcing that they will support the party. This, Mr. Blake maintains, destroys the secrecy of the ballot, and therefore is an unconstitutional provision.

In many states the requirement as to the number of signatures is so great as to practically eliminate minor party groups, Mr. Blake pointed out. In Ohio, for instance, he said, more than 31,000 signatures were required this year, and in Illinois 25,000, with an added provision that persons who voted in primaries of the major parties are not expected to sign minor party petitions.

In all state platforms the party declared against the alleged practice of the major parties of restricting political expression in order to keep themselves in power. The prohibitionists contend that the purpose of the election laws should be to provide a means by which minority groups may express themselves.

The principal candidates of the Prohibition Party in the various states were announced as follows: In California, Claude A. Watson, for Attorney General; in Colorado, L. W. Coffman, for U. S. Senator, and Ralph W. Carr for Governor; in Delaware, Ralph C. Brown, for Congress; in Illinois, Enoch A. Holtwick, for U. S. Senator; in Indiana, Herman L. Seeger, for U. S. Senator; in Iowa, J. Alvin Mitchell, for Governor; in Kansas, C. Floyd Hester, for Governor; in Massachusetts, George L. Thompson, for Governor; in Michigan, Dr. L. H. Stewart, for Governor; in New Jersey, Louis H. Kelley, for U. S. Senator; in Oklahoma, P. C. Nelson, for U. S. Senator; in Pennsylvania, Robert G. Burnham, for Governor.

Berlin Elevates Brussels Legation To Embassy Rank

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (AP)—Germany, now one of neutral Belgium's guarantors, elevated its Brussels Legation to the status of an Embassy yesterday and designated Vicco von Buelow-Schwante as first Ambassador.

Germany has sought steadily to improve relations with Belgium since King Leopold proclaimed Belgium's independent foreign policy in October, 1936, and accepted Germany's guarantee in addition to those of Britain and France.

By yesterday's action Germany also let other nations know that it, too, is a great power. The United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan already have Embassies in Brussels.

The Belgian Government has announced that it would float an internal loan for the equivalent of $34,000,000 Oct. 17. It is to be a 3½ per cent, tax-free issue to cover expenses of the extraordinary budget.

Netherlands Ship Reaches New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steamship Noordam, latest addition to the Holland-America Line, arrived at New York Oct. 7 on its maiden voyage from Rotterdam. The 10,704-ton vessel was greeted by a reception committee of prominent Netherlands-Americans and American businessmen.

The Noordam is the second steamship to be added to the Holland-America Line during 1938, the first being the flagship Nieuw Amsterdam. Another new vessel, the Zaandam, will become sister-ship to the Noordam next January.

The Noordam joins the transatlantic service of the line between New York and Rotterdam, with a call at Philadelphia each voyage to discharge and load freight. Designed to carry only one class of passengers, the ship is unusual in several respects, and was said to be the first vessel ever built for the transatlantic trade with a private bathroom in every stateroom. With one exception, all rooms are outside, and 40 per cent are for single occupancy.

New York Hotels Pay City $14,350,949 Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hotels in the borough of Manhattan pay annually into the City Treasury $14,350,949.55 in taxes, according to a report by James A. McCarthy, Executive Secretary of the Hotel Association of New York City, Oct. 8. Hotels in Brooklyn pay taxes of $456,787.80, and those of the Bronx, $39,420. Altogether, they represent what is probably the most valuable single group of buildings in the world, Mr. McCarthy added.

"The total budget of the operation of City Government is $589,980,576.64," he continued. "Analysis of it indicates that the taxes paid by hotels cover the entire budget of the offices of the five borough presidents who are controlling factors in the operation of our City Government."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1. assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Dorothis, Pitchburg E-56, Mass.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 240, Chicago.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Well-furnished home across from First Church; four bedrooms, two baths, large living, dining and sun rooms, pantry, kitchen, garage; $1200 season, $1800 yearly. SARA MARTIN, 237 N. E. 19th St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862

SALESMEN WANTED

LAMP SALESMEN—Popular priced line. Must have following with furniture and dept. stores in small and large cities. Old established company; commission; give full particulars first letter. Plexo Products Corp., 1100 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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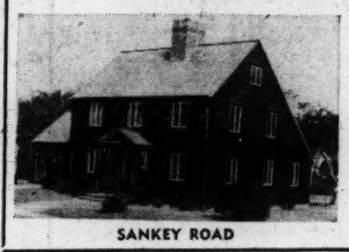

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BROOKLINE, COOLIDGE CORNER (Mass.). Extremely quiet, remodeled 6-room apt., steam heat, electric refrigerator, janitor service; small park; all Protestant-American neighbors. STAdium 4274 or LON. 3646.

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PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church, 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephens St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Upper six room apartment, steam heat, garage, American neighborhood. West Newton 3420.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE furnished three-room apartment, private entrance, kitchen, bath. YOUNG, 1350 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—One room, bath, kitchen; Central Park West (92nd) in modern building; $65; from November 1. SC. 4-2681.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Small 3-room apt., for 2 people; Christian Scientists preferred; beautiful yard and porches; everything furnished; $30 per mo. MRS. JERSEY, 333 Anderson St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 7-Passenger Cadillac

Imperial Sedan; 8 cylinders. This car has chauffeur's seat with glass window, radio, heater, fog lamps and white-walled tires. Has been driven only 4,292 miles. It is in the best of condition and is being sold to settle an estate. Cost delivered $3,565. Price $2,000. OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Executors, by R. B. Fisher, Vice-Pres., 17 Court Street, Boston.

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WANTED—Strong woman as maid for a large elderly lady; sleep in room with her; and some chamber work; $50 per month. Write Box H-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HOUSES TO LET

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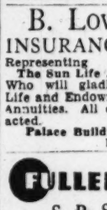

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Union of South Africa

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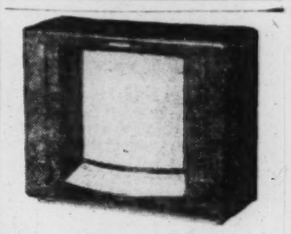

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Now a 5-Year-Old Skating Star

Breaking the Ice (RKO)—Bobby Breen warbles his way from a Pennsylvania Mennonite farm to a Philadelphia ice palace, where we may watch 5-year-old Irene Dare, new skating star. Meanwhile Charles Ruggles entertains in the Dickensian role of an itinerant antique dealer. Dutch antiques and quaint Mennonite talk featured. Dolores Costello.—Family.

Broadway Musketeers (Warner)—A tasteless melodrama which overcomes boredom by violence. Strip-tease dancer reforms and rich man's wife deserts home and child for a rotter. John Litel, Janet Chapman, Margaret Lindsay, Marie Wilson.—Adults only.

Hold That Co-Ed (20th-Fox)—Girl fullback, with hurricane as her main opposition, crashes through with touchdown for dear old State—and the senatorship for John Barrymore. Pokes fun at college athletics, politics and wrestling. Joan Davis, George Murphy, Donald Meek, Jack Haley, Marjorie Weaver.—Adults and young people.

Straight, Place and Show (20th-Fox)—Well, it all depends on whether you are amused by the Ritz brothers, whatever they do. Their doings in this one will seem less funny to some than their doings in their last one—but others will laugh. In this racing farce they get little help from the script writers. Ethel Merman, Richard Arlen, Phyllis Brooks.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Adults and Young People: "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reflection

Portland, Ore.

The experience last year of a neighbor, who, remembering his boyhood days and being an admirer of clean sport, is interesting:

The family expected to be away over Halloween; so before leaving their home they turned on the porch light and placed a basket containing candy under the light, in full view of anyone who approached the porch.

The basket also contained the following note (written by the father of the family): "Have a good time and help yourselves; but please leave some candy for the other friends who may call. Thank you."

Upon the return of the family they found a quantity of the candy still in the basket, and, in addition, the word "thanks" was written on the note in colored pencil.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ball Game

Before party guests arrive, hide a deck of cards in the living room. Announce at the beginning of the game that no cards are hidden in books, in music, or above the average reach, and that the room is to be kept tidy at all times.

Choose two captains who in turn choose their teams. Provide the captains with red and black paper caps and a score board. The fun is augmented if the Reds and Blacks are given the names of rival ball teams.

When a player finds a card of his color he turns it in to his captain, who scores his board. If a player finds an opponent's card, he leaves it untouched.

Scores are announced at intervals, at the ringing of a bell; and the first team to find its half deck of cards wins the game.—H. H. H. B., Chicago.

Test of Love

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.—Lew Wallace.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The good which bloodshed could not gain your peaceful zeal shall find."—Whittier.

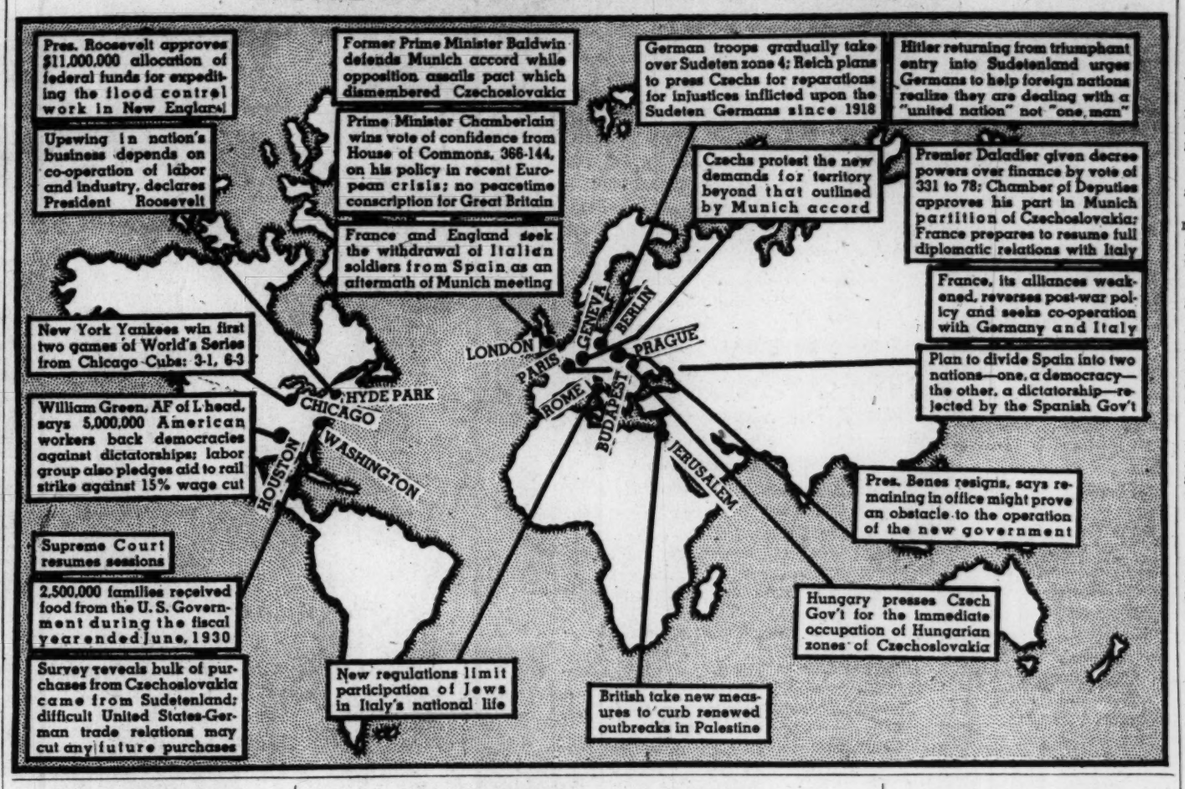
An Enigma: Betsy Ross.

Letter Juggling: Missile, similes.

Find Two Fractions: 11/4 and 7/6.

More Books and Their Authors: Vanity Fair—Thackeray; The Rivals—Sheridan; Lorna Doone—Blackmore; Heavenly Discourse—Wood; Captain Blood—Sabatini; Robert E. Lee—Freeman; Geography—Van Loon; The Great Meadow—Roberts; While Rome Burns—Woollcott; Journey's End—Sheriff.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pres. Roosevelt approves $11,000,000 allocation of federal funds for expediting the flood control work in New England
Upswing in nation's business depends on co-operation of labor and industry, declares President Roosevelt
New York Yankees win first two games of World's Series from Chicago Cubs: 3-1, 6-3
William Green, AF of L head, says 5,000,000 American workers back democracies against dictatorships; labor group also pledges aid to rail strike against 15% wage cut
Supreme Court resumes sessions
2,500,000 families received food from the U. S. Government during the fiscal year ended June, 1930
Survey reveals bulk of purchases from Czechoslovakia came from Sudetenland; difficult United States-German trade relations may cut any future purchases
Former Prime Minister Baldwin defends Munich accord while opposition assails pact which dismembered Czechoslovakia
Prime Minister Chamberlain wins vote of confidence from House of Commons, 366-144, on his policy in recent European crisis; no peacetime conscription for Great Britain
France and England seek the withdrawal of Italian soldiers from Spain as an aftermath of Munich meeting
New regulations limit participation of Jews in Italy's national life
German troops gradually take over Sudeten zone 4; Reich plans to press Czechs for reparations for injustices inflicted upon the Sudeten Germans since 1918
Czechs protest the new demands for territory beyond that outlined by Munich accord
Hitler returning from triumphant entry into Sudetenland urges Germans to help foreign nations realize they are dealing with a "united nation" not "one man"
Premier Daladier given decree powers over finance by vote of 331 to 78; Chamber of Deputies approves his part in Munich partition of Czechoslovakia; France prepares to resume full diplomatic relations with Italy
France, its alliances weakened, reverses post-war policy and seeks co-operation with Germany and Italy
Plan to divide Spain into two nations—one, a democracy—the other, a dictatorship—rejected by the Spanish Gov't
Pres. Benes resigns, says remaining in office might prove an obstacle to the operation of the new government
Hungary presses Czech Gov't for the immediate occupation of Hungarian zones of Czechoslovakia
British take new measures to curb renewed outbreaks in Palestine
LONDON
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JERUSALEM
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Daily Anecdote

A Family Man

Once, on returning home from Versailles after a week's absence, Racine, the great French poet, was waited on by a gentleman who desired that he appear at a dinner given by the Prince of Conde for a company of distinguished gentlemen.

"I cannot possibly go," protested Racine, "it is seven days since I dined with my wife and children, and they are overjoyed to see me again and have provided a fine carp."

"But, my good sir," exclaimed the messenger, "some of the most illustrious personages will be present; and if you do not appear the Prince will be both disappointed and angry."

The poet brought out the carp and displayed it proudly. "Here, sir," he said, "is our little meal. Since my dear family has provided such a treat for me, what apology could I make to them?"

Despairingly the messenger returned to the Prince and made his report. To his surprise the Prince was not vexed at all, but laughingly exclaimed, "I am infinitely more charmed by this example of tenderness in our dear poet than I would have been by his brilliant conversation. I am satisfied."

In Lighter Vein

Still Due

"The static is bad on our radio set. Is yours clear?"

"Oh, no—not yet. We have several more payments on ours."

Somesense Rhymes

We had better
Soon see fit
To act upon our
Deficit.

Early American

Customer: "Have you any early American furniture?"

New Clerk: "Yes, ma'am—over here we have one of the first battery radio sets."

Tactful Husband

Wife: "Dearest, what do you think of this cake? I baked it all by myself!"

Hubby: "Darling, it must be much nicer than it tastes."—Georgetown.

Blinking Needle

Andy: "I can't thread this needle, mother."

Mrs. Horner: "Why, son?"

Andy: "Well, every time I get the thread near the eye it blinks."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Solution

Mother: "Jack, did you post those letters for me?"

Jack: "Yes, mother, but just as I was dropping them into the pillar-box, I noticed that you had put the stamps on wrong. The foreign letter had the three-halfpenny stamp and the home letter the twopenny-halfpenny. But I soon put it right."

Mother: "But how did you change the stamps?"

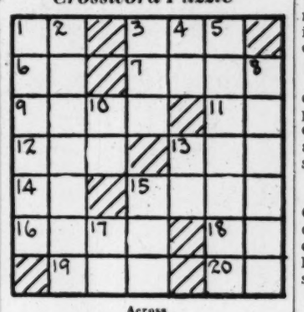
Jack: "I didn't—I changed the addresses."—Wochenschau.

Sugar at the Bottom

In her late years, Julia Ward Howe was conversing with her minister, who said to her, "It's pretty hard to grow old, isn't it?"

Instead of agreeing dismally, Mrs. Howe answered, "No; the deeper I drink the cup, the sweeter it tastes; all the sugar at the bottom."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Preposition
3—A dandy
6—Jewish month
7—Epochs
9—Greater in quantity
11—Nickel: chem. symbol
12—Salutation
13—Comrade
14—Musical note
15—Cereal grass
16—Case
18—Printer's measure
19—Unit of Work
20—By

Down

1—Mexican dish
2—Inversely ovate
3—A fixed charge
4—Conjunction
5—A cure-all
8—Be mute
10—Musical note
13—Jumbled type
15—Fit up
17—City of Chaldea

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acts—Unless the *t* is sounded, this word becomes "ax."

Incidentally, the Biblical book is fully titled "The Acts of the Apostles," but it is generally announced from the desk as "Acts."

Amplitude — *Am'-plih-tude* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

This word, like "ample," is derived from the Latin *amplus*, "large"; and we use it in the sense of "largeness, fullness, abundance."

Appease — *A-peez'* (*a* clipped-short).

This word, from Latin *ad pacem*, "to a peace" (*pax*, "peace"), is employed in a variety of related senses, among them: "to reduce to a state of quiet; to make peaceful; to calm or still."

Authority—There is an *au* sound in the first syllable, but not in the second—keep the *o* short, you Websterians. In other words, avoid *au-thau'-ra-tih*; sound it *au-thor'-ih-tih*. And never mind grinding the *r*.

Beloved (Eph. 1:6)—This word may be regarded as a participial adjective modifying "one" understood; hence, sounded preferably *be-luv'-ed*.

Bigotry—*Big'-ut-rih*.

The origin of the word is uncertain; but we have a valuable clue dating back to 1598, when Speght defined "begin, bigot" as "a superstitious hypocrite." Thus we see that "bigot" was probably an outgrowth of *beguin*, which was applied to certain religious zealots.

Webster's definition is interesting: "obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them."

Blessed (Eph. 1:3)—The first use of "blessed" in this verse is as a participial adjective (sounded preferably as two syllables, *bles'-ed*), and the second is as a verb (one syllable, *blest*).

Dispensation (Eph. 1:10)—The Greek word (*oikonomia*) thus rendered is commonly used in the sense of "administration" (of a household or estate) or "stewardship," suggesting a religious economy.

Divine—The first *i* is clipped-short as in charity. Deliver us from the gushing *dee-vine'*.

Efficacious, efficacy—*Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (secondary stress on first syllable); *ef'-ih-ka-sih*.

Back of these words lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make"—roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects"; and in defining "efficacious," the same authority notes "having power to produce the effect intended."

The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt—to give it effect. And if it does this, it is an efficacious act.

El Dorado—*El Do-rah'-do*.

Ephesians—*E-*, not *Eh-*.

Extolled—The *o* is preferably short.

Felon—*Fel'-un*.

From the Latin *fello*, "traitor, rebel," this word has come to have a specific application to a person who has committed a felony (a crime deemed punishable by capital penalty or prison sentence).

Homage—*Hom'-ij* in ordinary conversation; but a trace of quick-long *a* is recommended in the measured tempo of public worship. (This is in accord with an important letter from the publishers of Webster's.)

Judaic—*Ju-day'-ik*.

Luminary—*Lu'-mih-ner-ih*; secondary stress on third syllable.

The Latin *lux*, "light," lies back of this word, one of the definitions of which, according to Webster's, is: "one who is a source of light in the world in which he moves. . . ." A "reflector of heavenly light" might have been better.

Malefactor — Not *mal-fek'-ter*; sound it with four syllables, *mal-e-fak-ter* (*a*'s short, first *e* as in create, second as in maker; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, based on a combination of Latin *male*, "ill," and *facere*, "to do," is used to designate a criminal or one guilty of an evil deed.

Mint, anise, cummin (Matt. 23:23)—*Mint, an'-iss, kum'-in* (vowels short).

The "anise" was a sort of dill; and the cummin was an aromatic seed resembling caraway. (According to the Talmud, everything one ate or drank—if from the earth—was tithable.)

Mockery—Short *o*.

"Moses' seat" (Matt. 23:2)—*Mo'-zez*.

"Sitting" in "Moses' seat" refers to the authority claimed by the scribes, through an unbroken succession from Moses (through laying on of hands). One who succeeds a rabbi is described as "sitting in his seat," because the rabbis taught from a raised seat.

Permeate—*Pur'-me-ate*.

This word, from the Latin roots *per*, "through," and *meare*, "to pass," suggests not only a passing through, but also the leaving of some important trace or influence in its path. It therefore includes the idea of penetration or saturation.

That which permeates, diffuses through; and that which is permeated, is penetrated through and through, but not disrupted. Our lives, for example, are permeated by the thoughts we think, by the books we read, by the friendships we seek; and by them are colored. The degree of permeating is an individual matter or problem.

Pharisaical, Pharisaism—According to Webster's, *Far* (short *a*)*-ih-say'-ih-kal* (secondary stress on first syllable); *Far'* (short *a*)*-ih-say-izm*. Unless our ears have deceived us, however, there is a tendency among cultured speakers to sound the first *a* circumflex, as in fare.

Predestinated (Eph. 1:5)—*Pre-des'-tih-nate-ed* (secondary stress on fourth syllable).

Here renders Greek *proorizo*, "to limit in advance; to mark out or bound beforehand."

Self-immolation—*Im-o-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," and *mola*, "meal") meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice" (making the offering more savory by sprinkling with coarse meal); although the word gradually acquired the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."

"Self-immolation" is a close synonym of "self-sacrifice"; but the first, because of the dominant thought of worthy preparation, is regarded as the stronger term.

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na*.

This word, taken directly from Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," is employed in the sense of the "majesty and glory of divine presence," and was used by early writers to mitigate or rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Old Testament.

The word was substituted by writers of the old Targums whenever a passage indicated that God in a corporeal form was among His people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His everpresence. For example, in the Targum of Onkelos, Exodus 29:45 was rendered: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel."

Vicarious—*Vi-kair'-ih-us*.

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. We use "vicarious" in the sense of "performed or suffered in the place of another." The upright pupil, for example, does not attempt to pass an examination through a friend's vicarious efforts.

Quotation for Today

LIVE among men as if God beheld you; speak with God as if men were listening.

—SENECA

Works Both Ways

A man is never astonished that he doesn't know what another does, but he is surprised at the gross ignorance of the other in not knowing what he does.—Haliburton.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"ABC DEEF GBHIB JKEEFLBCF IEMKF OEA DNHO PEMQ RCNIC-SMK TCNK LBNKK SHOF."—*GBHAAHCQ.

An Enigma

This is shared by a Chelsea, Vermont, reader:

My first is in bishop, but never in lane,
My second's in never, but lives not in vain,
My third is in trouble, tho not in despair,
My fourth is in kindness, but is not in care,
My fifth is in badly, but never in good,
My sixth's in ragweed, but isn't in heath,
My seventh is in over, but not in beneath,
My eighth is in staying, but not in remain,
My ninth is in titles, but never in name.
My whole is a woman of nation-wide fame.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E I I L M S S

Find Two Fractions

Find two fractions, with numerators 11 and 7, respectively, such that their sum is 3-11/12, but when their denominators are interchanged their sum becomes 3-7/12.

More Books and Their Authors

Here's another list from a Greenville, Florida, reader:

1	Vanity Fair	Roberts	
2	The Rivals	Van Loon	
3	Lorna Doone	Thackeray	1
4	Heavenly Discourse	Sheriff	
5	Captain Blood	Sheridan	
6	Robert E. Lee	Wood	
7	Geography	Sabatini	
8	The Great Meadow	Woollcott	
9	While Rome Burns	Blackmore	
10	Journey's End	Freeman	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At the Bottom—Financially*

By LE PELLEY

IF OUR SUBMARINE WILL NOT SINK, I SUPPOSE THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TO FLOAT AROUND ON IT ON TOP OF THE RIVER !!!
U.S.S. WILLOWVILLE
BUT IT IS A DISGRACE - A PLAIN DISGRACE !!
OH - IT ISN'T SO BAD MARMADUKE
AND ANOTHER THING -- DO YOU REALIZE THIS IS ABSOLUTELY WORTHLESS FOR FINDING SUNKEN TREASURE ??? WE ARE OUT ABOUT A MILLION DOLLARS APIECE
?
PLUNKY -- !! I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT .... !!
WE'RE PRACTICALLY BANKRUPT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Telling Him Something*

By CARMACK

Sarah was away today and so was the Boss's mother until late this afternoon —
The result was dinner wasn't ready on time and the Boss kept saying—"Boy! Am I hungry!"
I finally wiggled—"Now you know how I feel when you don't get around to feeding me on time"
And I hope he didn't miss a wiggle —

The Adventures of Waddles—*She Has to Start Somewhere*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY DUCK HAD BEEN AWAY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, SHE SAID TODAY.
"AND, WADDLES, I'VE BEEN WORKING HARD; I'VE BEEN TO SCHOOL. HERE IS MY CARD."
"AN INTERIOR DESIGNER NOW, MISS LILLY, YOU DESERVE A BOW."
"AND PATRONAGE. I'VE CHOSEN YOU TO PRACTICE ON. YOUR HOUSE I'LL DO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

There Is Another Way

THE world has been following with breathless interest the happenings of the last few weeks in Europe. Whatever have been the conclusions in the minds of individuals, one thing at least stands out with clarity. The Great Powers have become unwilling to risk another world war.

Liberal thinkers have held that, since men refuse to fight, the nations are more than ever at the mercy of the loaded gun. They say, and truly, that the method of the gangster has prevailed, that the police force of the world has broken down. But something that they are not saying remains. For there is a question to be asked: Is there indeed another way than by war?

War is no longer a tolerable weapon, and for that very reason coercive methods hold momentary sway. But this is not the end. Freedom has never been entirely at the mercy of force, no matter what appearances may be. The thinkers of the world will face with determination and vigor the obstacles of the new state of thought. Freedom will not be allowed to perish from the earth.

There is another weapon than war. There is a way by means of which crime may be curbed, crime both international and individual. There is a way by which the world may be slowly, but surely reformed—by reform of the thinking which results in hateful, violent acts.

It is not, of course, an easy way. But the world knows now, a little, that force can never reform force. They that take the sword shall perish by the sword.

The peoples of the world are rejecting war; but, if they will not have war, they must turn their thoughts to the problem of preserving their liberties without recourse to barbarous weapons. And, once they have really done this, they will find the solution.

That such a solution is possible is indicated by the very fact that, for centuries, nations have been able to be formed, and to evolve laws of justice and equity within their own boundaries. Once the forced and extreme belief in nationality is overcome, nations will find a way to live peaceably with each other. The state of thought which permits Canada and the United States to live side by side without a bristling boundary of cannon can be extended to other areas.

This state of thought can be maintained in countries where the freedom of the people is guaranteed; where the inequalities of opportunities for achievement of good standards of living are being leveled; where public opinion is being educated to see that reason is a better guardian of liberty than unbridled physical force; and where religion, in some measure understood as the worship of God as good, as Spirit, is seen to be, not the opium of the people, but their salvation.

Making Museums Live

SOME years ago the British Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries stressed the immense cash value (running into many hundreds of millions of pounds) of the treasures preserved in them. It wrote in no disparagement of the aesthetic value of art, which, as it pointed out, is incalculable. The point was that on economic grounds alone the nation had vast wealth in its art collections, and that as a mere matter of business it ought both to preserve them and to get the best dividend.

And what does the dividend consist of? In the use made of them by the public, in pursuit of knowledge or enjoyment.

The report was followed by the appointment of a commission, the duty of which it is to act as a sort of permanent watchdog in the interests of the museums and galleries. The latter has recently issued a statement in which, among many other recommendations, it discusses means of increasing access to the collections for the public. Thus, in cases where fees are charged it urges their total abolition.

Again, it calls attention to the fact that both the National Gallery and the Reading Room of the British Museum have recently kept their doors open to a later hour in the evening with good results. It speaks also of the benefits which have accrued from an Act of Parliament allowing the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the British Museum to lend pictures abroad. By this means British works of art have fulfilled their function by being studied by foreigners as well as Britons—as in the case of the exhibition at Antwerp in 1936 and at the Louvre this year.

It concludes with a recommendation that "public relations" offices should be attached to the staffs of the chief museums and galleries, which should "develop an active policy of making their resources and facilities better known." It is idle to suggest that it is beneath the dignity of these institutions to seek advertisement and publicity. Even art cannot fulfill its functions unless it is introduced to patrons, and in this case the patrons are the general public. No publisher of a book omits to advertise its existence, and no theater would expect full houses without advertisement. There is no reason why custodians of the arts should hide their light under a bushel. Museums preserve collections of masterpieces representative of the art and craftsmanship of all the world, and their inspiring influence should be felt by all who are capable of being brought into profitable contact with them.

An Eight-Hour-a-Week Strike

APPARENTLY the question at issue in the union walkout at the Chrysler automobile plant in Detroit is whether the company has yet its normal number of workers employed. H. L. Weckler, Vice-President of the company, charges the strike is in violation of the union's contract. The Execut've Board of the United Automobile Workers of America asserts on the contrary that the contract provides that work shall be spread by a 32-hour-week until employment reaches normal, that thousands of employees are still out of work and that the stoppage of work is only in enforcement of the contract.

This laying down of tools is not a strike in the ordinary sense of stopping work until a new agreement is reached. The men say simply that they have worked their thirty-two hours for this week and that if any more work is to be done this week their fellow workers who are out of jobs should have a chance at it. Monday they will return to work, another thirty-two-hour week, or presumably a forty-hour week if employment in the plant in general is then up to normal. Hence the question, Has the Chrysler plant—and the automobile industry at large—absorbed its normal quota of employment? It should be a matter for factual determination.

Beyond Godesberg

IN THE House of Commons on Thursday, Prime Minister Chamberlain spoke of his hope that Czechoslovakia might perhaps enjoy a "neutrality and security comparable to that which we see in Switzerland." The comparison appears illusory. In her mountain fortress, with her tradition of security, Switzerland occupies a far different position. And the very tentativeness of Mr. Chamberlain's hope, unaccompanied by any of the earlier statements about guarantees can give little encouragement to Prague.

At the same time come reports from Berlin, where the international commission set up at Munich is operating in anything but an international atmosphere, that the German occupation is being extended even beyond the lines drawn on the famous Godesberg map. German-speaking areas are being linked by taking in areas predominantly Czech, and rail communications between Czech districts will be overlaid by new extensions of the German line. Moreover Hungary and Poland are pressing, not only for transfer of their own racial groups but for Ruthenian and Slovak areas.

It would be unwise to jump to extreme conclusions. Chancellor Hitler is reported to favor abandonment of some Germanic population "islands" in Czechoslovakia and resettlement in districts Czechs have left. This would be in accord with his general racial theory. It is quite likely that Germany will be satisfied with economic and political domination of Prague.

And it is unprofitable now to become greatly excited about the eastern extension of German influence and German methods, including anti-Semitic action in Sudetenland. Those things should have been recognized as part of the original bargain, unpalatable as it was even in the best light. It is unlikely that Britain or France can make a stand now in eastern Europe against anything Germany really considers important. And it would be well to cease talking of "guarantees." Yet there is a moral sense which revolted after Godesberg. There are events or cumulative affronts which would reawaken it.

Sword-Point

IN THE midst of warlike times we read with interest of Mr. Wilber Smith's discovery. Mr. Smith lives in Florida. While backing his car out his drive the other day, he ran over an obstruction sticking a little above the ground. On examination it turned out to be an old Spanish sword in a rusty scabbard. The blade and hilt were well preserved. The hilt was a small replica of a Spanish soldier dressed in a coat of mail. Authorities have dated the weapon from the Spanish invasion during the sixteenth century.

Mr. Smith's discovery has interest because of its antiquity. But aside from that it turned our thoughts to the transitory nature of conquests in general. Florida and Ponce de Leon and a new land for His Most Christian Majesty, Charles I. Turn to history and read of the battles that swords, such as the one discovered by Mr. Smith, helped to wage. It may be a sobering experience. Even causes won are lost sometimes to time. Spain's New World empire—a few lines now in a history book and a rusty sword in Mr. Smith's driveway in Florida, U. S. A.

AN ENGLISHMAN has invented a wallet having a roller which on being turned ejects the contents. But whoever had trouble in emptying a wallet?

South Sea Vikings

Book News of the Day

POLYNESIANS roving the South Seas are the VIKINGS OF THE SUNRISE (New York: Stokes. $3.50) commemorated by Dr. Peter H. Buck, Director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. They are the people he knows and loves best because by birth, language, and understanding he is one of them.

Ngarongo-ki-tua, his mother, taught Dr. Buck (Te Rangi) her native traditions and sagas, while the heart of a rambler, inherited from an Irish father, stirred him to gather others among his scattered blood-brothers. Although Polynesia today is so well missionized that ancestral history handed down by folklore and myth is nearly forgotten, while imported lumber and corrugated iron supplant native materials in home building, the author through travel and association has managed to unravel for posterity much of the tangled prehistory of this Stone Age people.

Dr. Buck's tale relates simple truths about simple people descended from great navigators. His aim is to gain for the vikings of the East "their rightful rank among the world's great navigators."

They were probably the earliest of the true "deep-sea" sailors. They followed no Mediterranean coastline, as did the famed Phoenicians, nor western North Sea and Atlantic shores, as did the Norsemen. They were lured instead to jaunts of 200 to 2,000 sea miles, jumping from continent to continent across the Pacific without compass or sextant.

What manner of men were these early sons of Neptune? Where did they come from? Why? In this book Te Rangi tells many of the answers for the first time in non-technical terms. Measuring Polynesian features, for example, interviewing natives from the Solomon Islands to Mangareva and from Havai'i to New Zealand, he finds they are neither Negroids nor Mongoloids but "Europoids," or, according to the older classification, Caucasians. They originated in central Asia, traveling south and east centuries ago by way of the unbroken land route known as the northern part of the "Asiatic corridor" which extends through New Guinea to Fiji.

Dr. Buck has little to say for earlier investigators of the Polynesians who placed "Hawaiki" or the homeland, in various parts of the globe other than central Asia. He dismisses Central and South America as possibilities with scarcely a paragraph. Egypt, based on the similarity between the Maori word "ra" for sun and the Egyptian "Ammon Ra" for the sun god is likewise scouted, together with Ur of the Chaldees, Baluchistan, India, and eastern Asia. Mu, the continent several writers believe sank below the Pacific, is referred to only parenthetically. In face of such theories, he writes, "with all my love for my mother's stock, my father's unbelieving blood gives me pause." H. B. N.

As Regular as the Seasons

Crash in Croatia

OF COURSE I believe in justice. There should be no doubt about that. I have pictured myself at a hundred barricades fighting for the oppressed and have imagined myself leading a thousand charges against the strongholds of privilege. The only reason I wasn't a third Gracchus is because I was born too late.

Still, the word justice has a sinister sound. One cannot get around that. I have always had the feeling that being on the wrong end of the justice-getting process is very unpleasant, and now I know it is.

I learned that in Croatia. I was in the wrong pan of justice's scales, while the lady in the other pan was fearfully energetic and terribly dextrous.

She was probably right, too. I am not disputing that. Though I should not like to leave the impression that I was entirely wrong either.

My gracious lady, my twin daughters, and I were once motoring in Yugoslavia. Our car is a very humble little thing of sedate years, which couldn't speed, if it wanted to. Therefore, as we traveled about Croatia in north and western Yugoslavia, we were not a very formidable quartet. We drove slowly to avoid running down chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, hogs, sheep, cows, dogs and donkeys, as well as for the purpose of circumnavigating the deeper puddles and of finding the easiest ford in the more abysmal gullies. So we never dreamed that we'd have anything to fear from justice. As a matter of fact, we considered ourselves the special friends of all Croatians, and thought everyone in the land would be delighted to have us motoring about there. But they weren't delighted at all. At least one wasn't.

Namely, the one who was tipped out of her wagon! Croatian roads seem especially designed for upsetting wagons. They're all very high, usually narrow, and have deep ditches on each side. To make matters still worse, Croatian horses are the only creatures there that get out of the way of automobiles. The cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, donkeys, pedestrians, and bicyclers fill the highway, in an oblivious, curious, or provocative manner, but horses shy and rear, back and plunge.

On such occasions, of course, we stop—in this particular case we stopped long before we got to the frightened team. But still, not soon enough. The wagon went over and sent a mother with her stalwart son sprawling. The youth retained control of his steeds and since the roadside happened to be grassy no one was hurt. To straighten up the vehicle was a very easy task and it looked as though the accident would pass without serious consequences, but appearances were deceitful.

Mrs. Croatia was boundlessly embittered. I suppose she had fallen out before. Perhaps autos had run over her chickens. Probably they took all the joy out of every trip she made along that road. This was her country, her village, her road; yet a citified, white-collared stranger was daring to drive her off it—into the ditch.

So I could not blame Mrs. Croatia for uttering furious imprecations at me. Her son was managing the horses very well, so mother was free to deal with me. Being a nice man I thought that in spite of her ragings I'd go over and help her pick up whatever might have fallen onto the grass and try to mollify her into forgiveness. I was hoping to turn away very furious wrath with a very gentle answer.

But I was dissuaded! At that moment a Croatian youth, who knew local attitudes, came along on a bicycle and said in a very ominous but friendly tone, "Don't go over there; get in your car and skedaddle."

Well, there was a dilemma! Should a nice man like me move on without apologizing? I didn't ponder long, for I saw Mrs. Croatia was preparing to go into action. I jumped into my seat and stepped on the gas. But it was too late. The much-wronged woman stepped onto the highway and picked up a large, sharp stone—a Croatian David launched an attack against the Goliath of modern industry. She delivered a straight, fast one with astounding precision, and our window in the back door of the car went crashing. Before she could repeat her volley, we were out of range, and being beyond danger, I stopped to look back.

Mrs. Croatia seemed satisfied. That appeared to be the requisite retribution—for one overturned wagon one automobile window. The scales of justice were balanced again. She and her boy drove south and we slowly drove north. After awhile my wife broke the gloomy silence with the remark, "I guess you'd better apologize now!"

"For what?" I protested sharply.

"For saying so often that women can't throw straight."

Croatian women are clearly an exception. R. H. MARKHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

Fact Confirms Theory

By Frank L. Perrin

NATURALLY enough, perhaps, the consoling theory of a self-governing people is that perplexing and persistent social problems can more conveniently be solved by permissive legislation, which at once connotes supervision or regulation, than by definite inhibition, interdiction or prohibition. This theory persists and is defended despite the experiences, convictions, graphs and exhibits, both human and actuarian, which should convince us all, eventually, that those things we seek and hope to destroy must be on their own ground and dealt with on their own terms.

A few years ago, more definitely than at any previous time, the people of the United States, against the protests of powerful political and industrial leaders, undertook what came finally to be referred to as a "courageous experiment" designed to outlaw intoxicating liquors in all their varied forms and guises. Many people not sentimentally committed to prohibition as a reforming or regenerating agency were persuaded to indorse and support it as an economic measure designed to reduce and measurably lighten the public burden of taxes levied to inadequately regulate the traffic and maintain the courts, prisons and hospitals required to deal with and care for its victims.

In a persistent and determined effort to offset this economic argument, persuasive propaganda circulated by the brewers and distillers was designed to make it appear that the revenues, federal and local, which might be derived from a properly supervised legalized traffic would not only provide sufficient funds to meet the cost of regulation and control, but would also finance the hospitals, jails, courts and asylums. Above and apart from these, the revenues were to enrich public treasuries, reduce the tax rate and instill into the people, especially the young, a desire to obey laws which otherwise they might be tempted to break.

So it came about that the "courageous experiment" was abandoned—literally laughed out of court. It had been made apparent that the law could be violated with impunity. A discouraging picture was painted. We were told that conditions were worse under prohibition than under the permissive licensing system. Reassured by the specious pledge that the saloon, in all its horrid squalor and disregard of decency, would never return to the streets of American cities and towns, the people surrendered to the belief that they could not, in this respect, govern themselves. But the saloon came back with its spawn and litter of taverns, cocktail bars and cafés, its dives and protected side-street resorts, all competing for patronage sufficient to meet the inevitable costs of overhead and special privilege.

Now, according to authentic figures recently made available, it has been shown that the promised relief from the burdens has not been realized, but that, on the contrary, the tavern and its appendages have proved an economic liability. No one for a moment could have been persuaded to believe that temperance would be advanced by multiplying the opportunities for legalized indulgence. And yet it was insisted, as we all remember, that temptation was whetted by the desire to "beat" the law at its own game. The brewers and distillers knew better than that. That is why they spent vast sums to bring about repeal.

Lack of space forbids a complete analysis of the figures recently compiled showing the increase of taxes and the disparity of revenues contributed by the profiteers under the licensing system. In Massachusetts it appears, however, that in one yearly period since repeal the costs of jails, state penal institutions, public and private asylums, public welfare in Boston, and other Boston charitable dispensaries, to say nothing of courts and police protection, totaled almost twelve million dollars. Income for that year from liquor licenses was less than two and a half million dollars.

But it is fair to insist that liquor did not make all these expeditures necessary. True. Yet it is shown that it did cause 84 per cent of the cost of jails, 50 per cent of the cost of state penal institutions, 25 per cent of the cost of public and private asylums, 37 per cent of the cost of public relief in Boston, and 36 per cent of the outlay for charities in the Greater Boston district.

As an economic palliative the saloon, by whatever name it is politely designated, has been proved to be disappointing. Can anyone suggest any other plausible excuse for its existence?

The Wide Horizon

Opium as a Weapon of War

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

JAPANESE generals, more than those of some other countries, seem to enjoy granting interviews to newspaper correspondents. One of the most obliging, in this respect, was Gen. S. Honjo, who commanded the Japanese army of occupation in Manchuria in the autumn of 1931. I had several conversations with General Honjo at that time in his austere headquarters, located in a modern office building opposite the Yamato Hotel in Mukden.

This summer, as I sat in a committee room of the League of Nations at Geneva, I was reminded of one of those conversations. General Honjo had brought up the subject of opium smoking, which had not only been tolerated but also actively encouraged by the Chinese authorities in Manchuria. He cited this traffic as evidence that the Chinese rulers of Manchuria had been incompetent, and declared the Japanese would now correct such abuses.

I asked him how the Japanese proposed to attack the problem, and he explained that they would follow the system already successfully tested in Formosa, establishing a government monopoly, licensing a certain number of shops for the sale of opium, then gradually reducing the number each year, meanwhile seeking to discourage use of the drug.

"We have inherited a serious condition," explained General Honjo. "Probably a majority of the Chinese population of Manchuria are accustomed to the use of opium. It would be impossible to introduce absolute prohibition at once. We must move gradually, as we have done in Korea and Formosa with such favorable results." General Honjo seemed to be genuinely interested in correcting what had admittedly been one of the worst evils in Manchuria.

General Honjo did not remain long in command in Manchuria; within a few months the Japanese had invented the fiction of "Manchukuo," and a succession of other generals has since assumed the controlling voice in that anomalous regime. But these generals, like their predecessor, often expressed their desire to improve the lot of all Manchurians.

Seven years later, here in this Geneva committee room, the American delegate to the League's Opium Advisory Committee was dispassionately reading one of the most severe indictments of the Japanese Army which could be written. That army was accused, through its "dummy" government in Manchuria, of "operating an opium monopoly which appears to be designed solely to secure profits from manufactured drugs as well as those from raw and prepared opium, and contains no provisions that tend to discourage addiction or effectively hamper promiscuous distribution."

Evidence was cited to show that further south, in north and central China, traffic in opium and its derivatives has rapidly increased in all areas which have come under the control of the Japanese Army, that Japanese concerns have imported into these areas thousands of chests of opium from Iran, and have manufactured derivatives both in Manchuria and in the Japanese concession at Tientsin.

The American delegate's report concluded: "The situation in the parts of China under the control of the Chinese National Government continues to give evidence of sincere effort with encouraging results. The situation in Macao (under Portuguese control) continues to call for explanation. The situation in the parts of China under Japanese control is worse than ever, and gives cause to the entire world for serious apprehension."

These serious accusations were supported by the representatives of Great Britain, Canada, India and Egypt. The Japanese reply was unconvincing.

My mind reverted to General Honjo. Was it possible that this courteous Japanese gentleman, sipping tea from a delicate cup as he talked to me in Mukden, had been deliberately fooling me, that he foresaw then how the opium traffic in Manchuria would develop under Japanese rule?

I cannot believe that. General Honjo, in my opinion, was an idealist, as many other Japanese are. But he has been superseded and overshadowed by men of a different type, fanatically determined to use every conceivable weapon to achieve the conquest of China. And one powerful weapon, such men seem to believe, is that of traffic in opium and its derivatives.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Delta Queen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to offer a correction to your editorial in the Monitor wherein you speak of "the Delta Queen, pride of California's San Joaquin River." The fact is the Delta Queen is pride of California's Sacramento River. The Delta Queen and the Delta King were so named because they run on the Sacramento River which traverses a portion of California's richest delta farming region.

Because of the likelihood of a boat race between the Delta Queen and the City of St. Louis, we want you to know where the Delta Queen operates. The Delta Queen and the Delta King run between Sacramento and San Francisco alternate days except Sunday. FRANK H. THOMPSON

Sacramento, Calif.